STALIN FAVORS MEETING EISENHOWER, KOREA PEACE

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 259 (8 Pages)

New York, Friday, December 26, 1952

Price 10 Cents

President-Elect: No Comment

Premier Joseph Stalin has reiterated his willingness to meet with the head of the American government in the interests of world peace. In brief answers to four questions submitted to him by James Reston of the New York Times the Soviet premier said he looked favorably upon the suggestion of a meeting with President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. Stalin also said that the USSR is willing to cooperate in ending the Korean war. The replies included a reaffirmation of the unchanged Soviet conviction that war between the United States and the Soviet Union is not inevitable, and laid the blame for world tension on the aggressive anti-Soviet policies of the "cold war."

Stalin's answers, dated Dec. 24, were sent to the "Times" Wednesday night by Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, Soviet envoy to the U.S., and published in Thursday's paper. Mr. Zarubin had transmitted the Reston questions on Dec. 18. The Moscow radio broadcast the questions and reply yesterday.

In New York, Eisenhower declined comment. Reporters at his Morningside Heights residence yesterday morning asked him, "General, did you read the report in this morning's New York Times that Premier Stalin would like to see an end to the war in Korea, does not think that war with Russia is inevitable and that he would be agreeable to a meeting with you?"

"I won't have anything to say about that this morning, I assure you," Eisenhower replied.

Early reactions abroad included the statement by the Paris newspaper, "Le Monde" that the issue of a top level Soviet-American meeting had been posed by Stalin. The paper hoped that Britain and France would be included in any such talks. In Rome, a government official declared the Stalin answers to be "a welcome Christmas present for the world." He added, "This offers a hope, and hope is always welcome."

Stalin and Eisenhower met and talked in 1945 at Potsdam and later when Eisenhower visited

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NEW CHANCE FOR PEACE

An Editorial

The world can have peace! That is the clear and unmistakable meaning of Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to New York Times reporter James Reston.

Stalin's replies put it clearly up to Gen. Eisenhower to grasp this new opportunity for peace in Korea, for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding issues. But Eisenhower, queried yesterday morning, did not see fit to comment.

In a larger sense, the replies place new opportunities and greater responsibilities on every American. For this is not the first time that Stalin has responded favorably to suggestions for meetings with the U. S. chief of state. Yet there has been no meeting.

It was at the initiative of a Soviet representative, Jacob Malik, that negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea began a year and a half ago. Yet there is no cease-fire.

The people of the United States want a cease-fire now. They want direct negotiations for overall peace. Every poll of public opinion has confirmed these facts.

But wishing is not enough. If peace is to be won then the people should make it unmistakeably clear to the President-elect that they insist on fulfilment of GOP election promises for an end to the killing in Korea. They should call for an end to all cold-war provocations, such as bans on east-west trade which hurt us more than it does the east. They should call for direct top-level negotiations to settle all outstanding issues.

It is up to us!

Georgia Cops Break Word, Stop Ingram Delegation

Gov. Talmadge's State cops stopped a delegation of 12 New York women, who were bringing Christmas greetings to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons at the Georgia State Prison, said dispatches yesterday. The cops stopped the six Negro and six white women near Reidsville, Ga.

"This act violates the Governor's promise to let the delegation see Mrs. Ingram," said William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress yesterday. "A promise means no more to Talmadge than the Bill of Rights itself does. Talmadge can't stop the fight for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, however," Patterson added.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were saved from the electric chair by Civil Rights Congress protests several years ago. They had fought for their lives against a white farmer, who attacked them with a gun. Their sentences were later communited to life.

The CRC delegation was a mile from Reidsville, when the group was stopped by State highway patrolmen.

One of the cops waved a court injunction that allegedly forbade the delegation from coming with a mile of the prison or holding any "demonstration."

The delegation was not planning any "demonstration." It was just bringing the holiday greetings

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COAST GUARD AIDS N.Y. GANGSTERS, BRIDGES SAYS

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—Every one of the murderers and gangsters on the New York waterfront has Coast Guard and other military "security" passes, President Harry Bridges of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union charged here last week.

"It is only on the West Coast that the screening program is being used to drive honest workers off the job," Bridges said in a talk which made a strong plea for labor unity.

The ILWU leader came here direct from New York where he said he investigated the situation being spotlighted by the New York Crime Commission probe.

Bridges, Intl. Vice-President J. R. Robertson and Intl. Rep. Henry Schmidt received an ovation from the dinner guests at a banquet in their honor sponsored by the Puget Sound Sub District Council of the ILWU.

Scores of telegraphic greetings from ILWU locals and other labor and progressive organizations were read.

Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt are appealing from a frameup jail sentence.

Saying that the ILWU will continue strong even though the three have a "change of address," Bridges predicted that "there will always be a place for me and my family in the ranks of the working class of the world."

Dear 272 French Seamen . . .

—See Scoreboard, Page 7

Our Pittsburgh Reporter, Smith Act Victim, Aids Fund

Among the gifts received Wednesday by the Daily Worker's $50,000 fund campaign was one from our heroic Pittsburgh correspondent, James Dolsen. Jim is one of the five defendants in the infamous Pittsburgh witchhunt trial under the Smith Act, and is also awaiting appeal from his conviction under the state sedition law.

He sends us $10, not his first contribution in this campaign, and writes:

"I had planned to spend this amount in sending holiday remembrances to friends but decided they would appreciate it more as a donation to save the paper which is precious beyond words to us all.

"I would wish particularly to single out those to whom this donation is my Christmas and New Year's greeting the following: families of my co-defendants in the state sedition Pittsburgh Smith Act trials; those involved in the other Smith Act cases, and those courageous progressives who have refused to kow-tow to the infamous Un-American and so-called 'International security' committees."

Received Wednesday
$641.00
Total Thus Far — $49,010.99
Still to Go — $989.01

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

The Freedom of the Press Committee in New Britain, Conn., which set out to collect $75 for the campaign, sent along $25, which, added to earlier contributions, brings it to its goal.

A former worker on the paper, who has put us in the budget for $1 a week, and sent us $5 the other day, writes: "Read the paper and realized this is really a critical time for our paper. We're going to send in $10 this week, though we really had a bad week with the kids, Danny had the doctor twice and Buddy three times. Anyway, we'll try to get money from some of our friends and neighbors. Hope you more than make the fund drive."

There was a $50 contribution from a Brownsville section of the Communist Party. Ten came from a reader who had paid no attention to our appeals until a few days ago, when he went to three stands and found the paper sold out.

As a result, he got some idea what it would mean to be without the DW.

He sought out someone who could bring his contribution to the paper.

And a group of Labor Youth League industrial members in Brooklyn send $5 in honor of Steve Nelson's birthday. Nelson, heroic workingelass leader who has been bitterly persecuted by the Mellon political thugs of Pittsburgh, and is currently in jail under 20-year sentence for his fight for peace, will be 50 years old Friday.

"We young shop workers are inspired by his daily struggle and we recognize the role the Worker is playing in fighting for his freedom," the LYLers write.

A Newark, N.J., reader who has

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NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ROSE 19% IN 1952

TOKYO, Dec. 25. — Industrial production in the People's Republic of North Korea increased 19 percent in 1952 over 1951, it was announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, in a Pyongyang broadcast. Goods circulation, the premier added, "had improved 123 percent, freight movement had increased 13 percent and grain harvests had increased by 340,000 tons for a new record."

Reporting to the North Korean Labor Party Congress, Kim said: "We have gotten to the stage where we can manufacture the weapons and military goods necessary for our forces. We have guaranteed the stabilization of our currency and were able to eliminate a red-ink budget."

Methodist Group in Plea for Clemency

Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by President Truman "would be terstimony to the entire world of the strength of American democracy, and would add much to the moral prestige of our country throughout the world," Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, has declared in a letter to the White House it has been learned by the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

The letter said: "It would be a great service to the precious Anglo-Saxon concept of equal justice under the law if the unprecedented and extremely severe death sentences were commuted. Clemency in the Christmas season would be so appropriate and in keeping with the great tradition in Americia of presidential clemency exercised by some of your greatest predecessors."

Rev. McMichael also pointed out that "the death sentences in the Rosenberg case are unprecedented in a civil court and they contrast sharply with the treatment received by Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose convicted as wartime

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DELEGATION TO OSSINING

A Great Mound of Flowers Lined the Prison Wall

By HOWARD FAST

At about 8 o'clock in the evening this past Sunday, the Peekskill radio announced that a great mound of flowers lay stacked against the wall of Sing Sing prison. It was night time and the pouring rain fell on the flowers and I imagine that in the morning when the sun rose, they were still there. They were flowers for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a gift of many people who came to see them.

I was one of those people who went on what was perhaps the strangest and the most moving journey of my life; not a distant journey, but a strange one nevertheless. We gathered together Sunday morning at Grand Central Station, and at half past 11, our train left, a very crowded train with almost 800 people in it. When our train arrived at Ossining, the rain was pouring down—an even, steady downpour that did not lessen for the rest of the time we were there. Some of us were prepared for the rain. Others were not. There were some umbrellas, but few enough overshoes, and many of the women wore only unprotected pumps.

We got out of the train and formed on the station platform, and then moved out of the station, across a ramp and down onto Hunter Street, the first street as you leave the station. There we were met by a small army of police and by a battery of newspaper people and photographers. There were many rumors that a second Peekskill would come out of this; but in the pouring, pelting downpour there was no sign of anyone but ourselves, the police and the press.

William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress conferred with the police. Formerly, arrangements had been made for our delegation to march directly to the gates of the prison. But now the police told us that we would be permitted to go only to a point some three blocks from the prison gates. We formed in fours, led by William Patterson, Aubrey Grossman, Bessie Mitchell, Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley. We marched up the hill toward the prison, quietly and somberly, and when those of us at the head of the line had reached the very top of the hill, we could look back and see the ranks of the people who had come to give some of their

HOWARD FAST

strength and support and love for the Rosenbergs, stretching all the way back to the station.

Very slowly we marched in the rain, and as we turned around to come back at the top of the hill, the rich low voice of William Patterson began to sing, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Twice we sang that fine and old song of freedom, and then in the same low, muted tones, we sang the verse about John Brown's Body. We marched back to the plaza in front of the station, and there we gathered together.

Patterson and a few others of us climbed up on the ramp overlooking the crowd and used it as a speakers' platform. We held a strange and moving meeting there in front of the Ossining station. The 800 people stood motionless in the rain. Up on the ramp Rosalie McGee, Karen Morley and I spoke to them.

Then William Patterson spoke to them. He removed his hat and stood there bareheaded, and spoke as I have heard a few people speak. All the many, many years I have known Patterson, worked with him, struggled with him, and been alongside of him in so many places, seemed to come to fruition here as this proud and brave Negro told in simple yet wonderful words why he must fight for the lives of two Jews who were going to be put to death because they were Jews and because they cherished freedom and human dignity.

Freedom and human dignity enveloped Patterson like a sacred cloak, as if all the pride and heritage of half-forgotten democratic America had come to rest upon his grey head and bent shoulders. What he was like there and what the 800 silent people in that drenching downpour were like, is hard to describe. It is a feeling that will remain, I suspect, for a long time in the hearts of those who witnessed it; but it is a feeling a little beyond words.

When we finished speaking, the people sang the song of the Warsaw ghetto. And strangely enough, the music was profoundly beautiful, in spite of the rain and the wide-open loneliness of the station.

Then a delegation was gotten together by Mr. Patterson to go up to the gates of the prison. That is how the flowers came to be there. The police said they would allow five of us to go. So Bill Patterson and Bessie Mitchell and Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley and I went. They let Aubrey Grossman come with us, and they took us in cars up to the gates of Sing Sing Prison. There we got out, and the women stacked flowers in the rain.

They knelt on the wet pavement, arranging the flowers and putting them together so that they would make a pretty display there on the hillside overlooking the Hudson. Their actions were incredibly tender, and I could think only of a woman at home, arranging flowers that were very precious and dear to her on an occasion equally precious and dear. Then when the flowers were arranged, Patterson lifted his head toward the prison and cried out:

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—hear me! We have not come to say goodbye to you. We have come to greet you and tell you that we

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NAACP LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR FEPC IN DEEP SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Plans for a drive to secure enactment of FEPC legislation in southern states were formulated at a meeting of the Southeast advisory board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here this week.

The conference, attended by NAACP officials from seven states, also set as goals for its 1953 program a drive to increase the southern Negro vote, work to implement the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in transportation and graduate education, and plans for equitable participation in housing and redevelopment programs.

The conference set the following membership goals for 1953: Alabama, 7,000; Florida, 10,000; Georgia, 7,500; Mississippi, 5,000; North Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 8,000; and South Carolina, 10,000—a regional total of 57,500.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

A-Bomb in Korea? Wisc. Reactions

"DO YOU THINK we should use the atombomb in Korea?"

This was the question asked five citizens of Madison, Wis., by the Capital Times' photo feature, "Question of the Day."

Two were hesitant about answering it definitely. Gertrude Lachell, a bakery shop manager, said "That is an awful question to answer. . . ." Marion Dahl, a clerk, said "I don't think we can say yes or no to that question unless we know what is going on in Korea. . . . I'm afraid it would be dangerous for us to use it."

Two of the five said decisively "No." Beth Harrison, a clerk, said "No, we shouldn't use the atombomb. I think there are just as many good people over there as there are here and that would mean the end of them. If we use the atombomb once they'd probably use it over here. I don't think it should be used at any time. It should be outlawed."

Bill Fisher, a baker, said "No. I saw what it did at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and I don't think we should ever use it again. . . ."

Of the five, one Madisonite was in favor of using it. He was Adolph Opahl, retired.

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Farm Youth . . .

WHILE WE'RE IN Wisconsin, a state which has much better things than Joe McCarthy to show, here is a news item from Manitowoc. Two members of the county draft board have resigned in succession. Herman C. Tills, chairman of the five-man board, protested against "ruthless classification of the farm youth, which could destroy their physical well being and morale."

Shortly after a second member, James L. Sheahan, similarly resigned because, as the United Press story puts it, "of the continued calling up of farm youths."

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How W. W. I Ended

AT THE Peace On Earth rally held here recently, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia made the interesting point that the apparently interminable World War One was finally ended by an armistice which simply called for an end to the shooting, and THEN the lengthy peace negotiations began. "We can learn SOME things from history," he said, urging a cease-fire in Korea as the prelude to settling the lone remaining issue in peace.

At the same meeting, Mrs. Isabel Cerney, former California teacher who was a U.S. delegate to the Asian Peace Conference in Peking, related the little story of 80 British technicians who came only to serve. Humbly determined to do a little something to change relations they felt had been shamefully wrong for 400 years, they came all the way from England to work anonymously from 18 to 20 hours a day behind the scenes in technical capacities, never able to hear or attend the conference, and departed quietly seeking no glory.

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Calls This Column 'Vital'

WARM THANKS to F.D. of New York who sent $10 to the paper through this column "in memory of Robert Minor." And to a group of New Yorkers who sent $61 and said "Friends of Peace Notebook who can't do without vital information and inspiration of this column."

Canada's Labor Conventions Reflected Growing Militance

The following article, by C. S. Jackson, president of District 5 of the United Electrical Workers, is being reprinted from the December, 1952, issue of March of Labor:

• • •

LARGE NUMBERS of Canadian workers have been on the picket line, from coast to coast, in 1952. Over 100,000 went on strike in the first seven months, with lost time averaging more than 20 man-days per striker. This represents the biggest strike wave in Canada since 1946.

Workers of many trades, industries and unions have been forced by stiffened employer resistance to put in some time on the picket lines for wage and contract improvements — including building workers in substantial numbers from coast to coast, woodworkers in British Columbia, shipyard workers in the province of Quebec, rubber workers in Hamilton, store employes in Montreal, and textile workers in both Quebec and Ontario.

Strikes have been of longer duration, on the average, than has been the case for many years and in the province of Quebec in particular, have been of a violent nature.

Against this background, the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL) convention met in September, amid much speculation as to who would be officers of the Congress in the coming year.

President A. R. Mosher of the CCL was under fire in his own union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes (CBRE). The secretaryship of the Congress was in the hands of an appointed officer, Donald McDonald of the United Mine Workers, following the resignation of Pat Conroy at the close of the 1951 convention. There was a vacancy among the vice-presidents due to the resignaton of A. McAuslane of the Oil Workers Union in sympathy with Conroy.

THE ISSUE of which group should control the Congress—the international unions, the national unions or a blend of the two—had erupted in the closing hours of the 1951 convention and dominated the speculation in the press and the thinking of the delegates as this year's convention got under way.

A. R. Mosher had seen the handwriting on the wall in his own SRBE and resigned as its president, though indicating he would continue to run for president of the CCL.

The international union (CIO) forces, nominally led by C. H. Millard of the United Steelworkers, were on record as intending to place a Steel official William Mahoney, as secretary, ousting McDonald of the UMW, and thereby subjecting the Congress to the Millard policies of tight control, universal raiding and anti-national unionism.

In the early sessions, this struggle for control of the convention became the focal point.

The convention was attended by over 900 delegates—making it one of the largest Canadian conventions ever held. The Steelworkers' delegation of around 240 tended to dominate the floor.

This large represention from Steel was the result of a long and deliberate union policy of setting

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in the union papers

THE BIGGEST 'BIG LIE'

"How can any of us—workers, union officers or union editors—combat the biggest 'big lie' produced in the United States in our generation?

"The biggest 'big lie' is that labor unions have become the dominant power in this country, and should be curbed for the sake of their members and the nation. . . .

"According to this lie, American industry is all but powerless against the assaults of labor. . . .

"According to this lie, it is the greed of workers which causes inflation. . . ."

"Surely there is no need for a workers' paper to deny these absurdities—especially a textile workers' paper.

"We know how firmly the bosses remain in the saddle; we know their power is still greater than ours, even though we've closed the gap; we know about their fantastic profits; we know the strength of their political war chests. . . ."

—"Textile Labor," CIO Textile Workers Union.

'Course of Empire' Hides Facts About Treatment of the Indians

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE. By Bernard De Voto. With maps by Erwin Raisz. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. 647 pp. $6.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A vast amount of material which sprawls the history of three centuries has been digested and reworked by Bernard De Voto into this story of the exploration and conquest of the North American continent.

If De Voto has any particular point of departure in this bok it is to demonstrate how many times the European conquerors' advance deeper into the unknown heartland of America was spurred by fanciful conceptions about cities of gold which never existed or majestic rivers and mountain ranges which were actually located far away.

Rich in lore, much of it off the beaten path though it be, "The Course of Empire" cannot satisfy any reader who demands the full truth about the central faet in the conquest of the New World—the white man's treatment of the Indian.

• • •

De Voto acknowledged—as even his title suggests—the obviously imperialist nature of the French, Spanish and English rivalries over the New World. But, in some mysterious manner, because the end product of the discovery of America was the foundation of the bourgeois democratic U. S., the whole bloody path toward the final seizure of the continent from an air of mingled nobility and inevitability.

Thus, while De Voto infrequently mentions the atrocities against the Indians, he is far more likely to swallow the slanders about them, repeating these as if their age lent them credibility, forgetting that no conqueror will tell the truth about his victims.

The tribe of the Foxes he describes as maintaining a "surly, belligerent indepedence." An effort of certain tribes to unite for common defense become, while a "not ignoble aim," an "evangelical racism."

Another tribe is deprecated as the "sullen Hopis." And throughout, the author vouches for the veracity of a host of false and slanderous legends about the murderous tendencies, savage nature, thieving inclinations and loose morals of the Indian peoples.

• • •

All of these, of course, were originated and perpetuated to conceal the real villainies of the enslavers of the Indians. Only recently, as a matter of fact, newspapers carried a story which noted that scalping, universally attributed by chauvinist historains to the Indians, was in fact begun by the British in the French and Indian wars and taught by the enlightened white men to the alleged savages.

Yet so difficult is it to maintain this rigidly chauvinistic outlook on history that De Voto's book is punctuated with contradictions. These primitive Indians are shown by him time and time in actions clearly demonstrating political sagacity, economic shrewdness and high morality.

Why this contradiction? Because, like other bourgeois historians, De Voto considers the pirmitiveness of the Indians at the time of the white man's coming as some permanent quality. Recognizing that it was the white European's superior technology which created "the revolution that destroyed" the Indians' world, he fails to treat this inferiority as a temporary, historical fact.

He fails to acknowledge the fact that the Indians were going through the same development as other primitive societies elsewhare and were in the procets of advancing their society when the armed conquest of the New World ruptured the process.

• • •

One word about a theme which is dominant in this, and other works about the trail-blazers of the American frontier. It has always struck me as a curious case of selective blindness how historians could sing the praises of the explorers, French, British, Spanish, et al, who became the "first white man" to reach a thousand places.

Yet, as De Voto at one point casually mentions, most of these "firsts" were traversed over already existing Indian trails. Without taking anything away from the accomplishments of men exploring as strangers in a strange land, why no tribute to the infinitely greater achievements of the Indian peoples who, accompanied by women and children, first hacked the paths through the primeval forest?

BALLAD OF STEVE NELSON

He is a prisoner at the bar
The smiling blue eyed Steve
Looks his judges in the face
And says what he believes

Steve Nelson can you picture him
He came from mine and mill
And standing firm for men who toil
Was Nelson's iron will!

O Steve he did not fight for gold
Nor wealth nor place nor power
But Nelson fought for liberty
In free Spain's dying hour

In Blawnox darkest dungeon
Allegheny airless cell
They flung Steve Nelson there to rot
He heard them curse and yell.

Why are you there Steve Nelson
In your prison cell today
And what are your thoughts Steve Nelson
To pierce the darkness away

The Mellons—lords of Pittsburgh
Schemed to lay Steve Nelson low
To quench the songs of freedom
That like the rivers flow

What is your crime Steve Nelson
Did you cheat or steal or kill
What did you do Steve Nelson
That they want to break your will?

No Nelson did not lie or cheat
He did not rob or kill
He only stood and spoke the truth
And he shall speak it still

Steve Nelson loved the people
He loves all those who toil
Stone cutters in the quarries
Poor farmers in the soil

Steel workers, coal-pocked miners
And the men who sail the ships
He fights for them, is in jail for them
With a smile upon his lips

And we do vow and come what may
That prison doors must yield
Steve Nelson must again go free
To raise the toilers shield

—S.V.V.

Dems or Repubs, the People Want Peace—Louisville Defender

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—"Regardless, American people want peace," the Louisville Defender declares in an editorial which charges that certain groups in the U. S. have worked to "prolong" both the Korean war and the "cold war."

Reflecting the growing impatience of the American people with the refusal of Washington to negotiate peace, the Negro newspaper's Dec. 17 editorial, entitled "The People Want Peace," declared:

"Most of the people in the United States want peace in our time and are less concerned with whatever assurance any human agency can give that a third World War is not imminent than they are with the cessation of hostilities in Korea. They are entitled to peace. Whether it comes under a Democratic or Republican administration or through the thinking or maneurvering of Republicans or Democrats is of far less importance than that it comes.

"We have been eugaged in a fighting war in Korea for over two years and in a 'cold war' in Europe for a longer period of time and are not yet able to see the end of either. It is clear that different political factions in this country are serving to prolong the wars by useless promises and equally useless denunciations.

"The American people are disregarded pawns because we are all Americans—Democrats, Republicans, or others and all our sons and brothers are dying on the battlefield and we are suffering a fate worse than death through our ignorance and insecurity.

"It appears that we, the people, are being pacified and lulled into unconsciousness by the pseudo-prosperity which was brought to the country on the heels of the wars and the unsettled condition of the world. We are being led to believe that our seeming prosperity is dependent on the perpetuation of war and warlike conditions.

"Both the President and the President-elect and all of us know that we may expect a sort of an economic recession when the longed-for peace comes, but that is of minor importance and it is up to all of us to fortify against that time.

"In the meantime political factions at home make it difficult for us to concentrate on a plan for bringing about peace. Regardless—American people want peace."

No Date Set in Northwest Smith Act Trial

SEATTLE, Dec. 22.—Twenty-ments in the pre-trial motions on the Northwest Smith Act indictments ended here with Judge William Lindberg taking all matters under advisement and declining the government's request for a tentative trial date.

Attorney John Walthew represented Karly Larsen, with John Caughlan, Seattle, and Irving Goodman, Portland, appearing for Henry Huff, Terry Pettus, William Pennock, Paul Bowen, John Daschbach and Barbara Hertle.

The government was represented by Kevin T. Maroney and William F. O'Donnell III, special prosecutors from Washington, D. C.

Caughlan moved to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that it does not state a crime. The indictment, he declared, is so ambiguous that the accused do not know what to defend against.

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

DEAR 272 FRENCH SEAMEN ON THE LIBERTE:

I don't know any of your names. Nor will words written here do you any particular good on this cloudy Christmas Day which you are spending on the big empty ship tied to the dock next to our great big holiday-spirited city . . . the ship your hands and skills and talents and teamwork bring across the ocean and back.

But I just want to say that I am ashamed—deeply ashamed for my country. I want to humbly apologize.

I have been on a ship and seen men work inside the ship and know how it is to finally come into a port and have the chance to set foot outside the confines of the place you work. It is like being let out of a factory, only in your case you are in the factory for a week instead of for eight hours. It is no small matter for you to decide to stay in your factory.

You chose not to answer the questions of a McCarran henchman as to your political convictions, trade union sentiments and other matters which are your own concern. You chose to sit around the gray hulk in the dismal harbor and see only the brackish water and the ugly West Side elevated structure as your glimpse of the United States of America during your Christmas run to our land. I don't know your politics, but all of you are clearly French patriots who believe in liberty.

Many of you fought the Nazis. Some of you may have dead relatives, killed by the men of the master "anti-Communist," Hitler. You did not bow the knee to the gauletiers, and you did not bow the knee to anyone named Immigration Inspector Leonard J. Martin. You told him your name and then told him, in various ways and forms, to go to hell.

There are many in our land who wish they could do more than just peer at you from afar as your anonymous figures occasionally cross the deserted decks at the foot of West 48th St. We would like to come aboard and shake your hands, pump them hard, one at a time, all 272 of you. Oh, how we would like to bring you some gifts, some food, some trinkets, anything to bring you the hospitality and admiration of Americans. But there are guards at the pier, McCarran's guards. You are sealed off from us. But only physically. We clasp your hands. We promise to change our land to a land which will welcome you and all free men.

As you sail down the harbor back to your native land from this hateful and inhospitable reception, you will pass the gift of your country to our's, the Statue of Liberty. Know that it too would not be permitted on our shores by McCarran. For it holds aloft a torch, not a gag.

Seamen of France, you are true to your country, to Lafayette, Voltaire, Hugo. May we be as true to our country, to Jefferson and Lincoln and Paine.

Never to Pat McCarran!

Touching on Several Topics . . .

THE ONLY Negro umpire in organized baseball is Emmett Ashford, who has worked a year and a half in the Southwest-International League, composed mainly of Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico border towns.

The 37-year-old Los Angeles resident started his umpiring in a municipal league in L.A. He asked Les Powers, president of the Southwest-International, for a chance, based on his reputation as one of the best umps on the Pacific Coast, and got a two months trial in '51.

He made his debut in Mexicali, south of the border, and was hailed by the crowds who were conscious of his pioneering role in American baseball. He made good with a bang. In 1952 he was taken on by the Arizona-Texas League. One of his first assignments was in El Paso. There were taunting remarks from some "fans," he reports, but after the game many came over to tell him how well he had controlled the game and that he belonged in a higher classification.

Next step for Ashford may be the Pacific Coast League, one of the three top minors. And the first step for leagues all over the land, and for the official umpire training schools is to give trials to Negro as well as white umpires.

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PIRATES ARE reported to have the inside track on the O'Brien twins of South Amboy, right now a couple of senior basketball sensations for Seattle University. The speedy 5-9 brothers may start right with Hollywood next June after graduation. Pirates must be dreaming of another Waner brother combination in the making. . . .

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CULTURE DEP'T: From the advertisement for the picture "My Cousin Rachel," opening Christmas week (with illustration to match): "Her lips burned with a tremulous unspoken desire and her beauty melted a man like the flame on a candle. . . . KISS HER! whispered his heart. . . . KILL HER! cried his brain!" The Hollywood Ten is blacklisted. McCarran is happy. Hollywood culture marches on.

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ACCORDING TO a couple of enthusiastic Flatbush informants, Brooklyn will have the best high school basketball team in the city just as it had the best football team. In football it was Lafayette, in basketball, say they, it is Erasmus. Any contrary notions. . . .?

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QUESTION DEP'T: "Dear Lester Rodney," writes G. of San Souci, Michigan, "Can you tell me from what game the expression 'behind the eight ball' comes from. I know what it means to be born with two strikes on a person or to be up a certain crick without a paddle, but how about the 8 ball?"

The origin of this remark is one of the many variants of pool in which you have to pocket the balls in numerical rotation but are specially penalized if you knock the 8 ball in at any time. So being "behind the 8 ball" meant a very bad position.

There is one more thing that ought to be said. Apart from the origin of this phrase, it should be noted that the expression "eight ball" has come to be used by racists as a contemptuous white supremacist phrase. The ball with 8 on it is the black ball. The fascist-minded writer Paul Gallico, for example, in his book "Farewell to Sports" titled a chapter on Negro athletes "Eight Ball."

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THANKS FOR money still coming in to the paper's fund drive. Friends in Washington Heights, $30; Harold I. of Brooklyn,

(Continued on Page 8)

Detroit Unions Put FEP Question To Corporations

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO and the auto union, has called on all local union presidents to ask corporations for a letter of intent on discrimination in hiring of Negro men and women.

Reuther made the proposal to a recent meeting of 150 FEP directors and local union presidents.

He called specific attention to the need to fight discrimination as it particularly affects Negro women. Negro women, he told the delegates, are victims of double discrimination, because they are Negro and because they are women.

Reuther instructed the local union leaders that if a corporation or company will not furnish a letter of intent on discrimination in hiring then he should be notified and will move in on the situation.

Reuther called the meeting to jack up efforts by locals behind his new program for FEPC and fighting discrimination.

In reply to a question at the meeting, Reuther said he would not put the UAW Fair Practices model clause into the negotiations for readjustments with Ford, GM and Chrysler. Ford Local 600, Dodge Local 3 and Chevy Local 659 had all passed motions asking this be done.

DeSoto Metal Shop Walkout Hits Speedup; Local Bares Co. Bias on Negroes, Women

DETROIT.—The militant metal shop at DeSoto's Warren Ave. plant refuse to go along with the company's speedup policies. Chrysler DeSoto management on the new 1953 model wants the workers who turned out 45 jobs to now do 60 jobs.

Also the company is asking one man to do three men's work on the '53 model. The workers in the metal shop took off recently and went to the union hall, telling management when they got a standard of work agreed to then they would return.

DeSoto Local 227 UAW, in a leaflet is charging the company with outright discrimination in relation to rehiring of Negro women. The union leaflet charges:

1. Within the last seven weeks, DeSoto has hired 1,200 women and of this number less than 100 were Negro.

2. They refused to rehire former female employes that worked at DeSoto during 1943, 1944, 1945 period. The local has been contacted by over 100 of these women.

TWU OFFERS SUBWAY PLAN IN CASE OF BUS STRIKE

Officials of the CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday offered Mayor Vincent M. Impellitteri a "specific plan" for operating the city's subways in the event of a New Year's Day bus strike.

Michael Quill, head of the TWU, and Matthew Guinan, head of TWU's Local 100, made the statement in a telegram to Impellitteri.

The Mayor has called emergency session of the Board of Estimate for today on the bus dispute.

"Since the strike will throw a tremendous burden on the subway system," the TWU statement said, "we want to discuss with you and the Board of Estimate measures to prevent a complete breakdown of the subways during the bus strike.

"In this connection, we have a specific plan to present to you."

"The TWU has done everything in its power to avoid this strike," they said. "We cannot and will not accept any compromise of our demands for the 40-hour work week which the city and all enlightened employers have already given their employes."

Asks DeGaullist To Be Premier

PARIS, Dec. 25.—President Vincent Auriol today asked Jacques Soustelle, a leader of Gen. Charles DeDGaulle's right wing RPF party, to try to form a government.

Angry L. A. Auto Workers Turn the Speedup Tables

Chrysler workers in Los Angeles figured out an answer to the company's slavedriving game. For several weeks supervision in the machine shop had been violating union provisions covering seniority and working conditions. Several of the foremen were imported from Eastern Chrysler operations. They were intent on running things the way they'd done it elsewhere.

Complaints of the workers pointed mainly at one particular foreman. He required operations to continue up to quitting time, allowing no cleanup time, or opportunity to put the tools away.

He allowed no time to leave the department for any reason during the last 30 minutes before the whistle. He allowed no eating or drinking of coffee on the job—a concession long established in Chrysler, the union having won it years ago by simply doing it.

His foreman's desk was placed so that all employees worked with their backs to him subject to his snooping gaze at all times.

At a union meeting to handle this problem a strategy was worked out.

Next day the entire department broke out coffee and sandwiches simultaneously—had a litle picnic on the job. Also all the workers turned around their bench operations, so that they faced the foreman. All day long they glared at him, no move he made escaped them.

At quitting time everyone worked till the whistle, then to a man threw down their tools and walked out. Some machines were left running. When the foremen screamed, workers replied, "We're on our own time, you shut them off."

Next morning the union was notified that all departments would be given adequate time for cleanup before the whistle. The foreman who started the ruckus, resigned his job—by request.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

$14; Friends in Bedford with a request for some coverage of Soviet chess doings, $25; SS of Queens, $5; Dotty and Emery of Queens, $3; A.F. of New York, $20; RL of the Bronx for another $1 and PRN for the 19th dollar bill he has sent to the paper during the drive. And George of Jamaica for $5 with the note: "I do not regularly read your paper, but sometimes see it. Your column on Archie Moore winning the championship was the finest and most true sports article I have ever read and I am happy to contribute to such a newspaper."

Previously acknowledged here: $2,476.43. Today—$104. Total sent this way—$2,580.43.

And a happy and peaceful New Years to all. Let's get more readers in '53.

Philadelphia Voters Send Letter

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Pointing to the "tragic miscarriage of justice" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Independent Voters' League of Germantown and Chestnut, which represents "citizens of all political parties united to secure good government," has appealed to President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The Voters' League, which is headed by Dorothy M. Wolff, includes Rabbi Elias Charry, Rev. J. Quinton Jackson and the Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes on its executive board.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE BELA BARTOK Arts Association presents an exhibition of Hungarian Folk Arts and Photography Dec. 18 to 30—137 W. 52nd St.—2-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. Closed Dec. 24. Open Dec. 25.

CLUB CINEMA presents first New York showing in a decade. "Baltic Deputy." Director A. Zorkhi and Joseph Heifetz with Russia's greatest actor, Nicolai Cherkassov. "Cinema at its finest"—New York Times. "Penetrating and revealing; a superb motion picture"—New York Tribune. Friday, Saturday and Sunday continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members. $1.25 for non-members.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents first New York showing in a decade. "Baltic Deputy." Director A. Zorkhi and Joseph Heifetz with Russia's greatest actor, Nicolai Cherkassov. "Cinema at its finest"—New York Times. "Penetrating and revealing; a superb motion picture"—New York Tribune. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members. $1.25 for non-members.

Saturday Brooklyn

COME TO BRIGHTHON Sat. Dec. 27th 8:30 p.m. for a grand concert featuring Nadine Brewer, soprano: Lucy Brown, pianist, Sergei Matusevitch; Hesh Bernardi. Adm. $1 in advance; $1.25 at door. Brighton Community Center, 2200 Coney Island Ave. Proceeds to Daily Worker.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents first New York showing in a decade. "Baltic Deputy." Director A. Zorkhi and Joseph Heifetz with Russia's greatest actor, Nicolai Cherkassov. "Cinema at its finest"—New York Times. "Penetrating and revealing; a superb motion picture"—New York Tribune. Friday, Saturday and Sunday continuous showings starting at 8:30 p.m., at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members. $1.25 for non-members.

New Jersey

FOR A GALA New Year's Weekend join your friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, sports, and noisemakers and hats, too. $20 covers your whole week-end from Wed. night till Sunday. Information, reservations; Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. TE 8-2180.

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BRONX COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

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SATURDAY DEC. 27th

8:30 P.M.

for a

Grand Concert

FEATURING

Nadine Brewer
Soprano
Lucy Brown
Pianist
Abner Berry
Sergei Matusevitch
Hesh Bernardi

Admission: $1.00 (in adv.)
$1.25 (at door)

Proceeds: Daily Worker

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Auspices: Brighton Freedom of the Press Association

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Admission 90c — 2-5 & 7-10 P.M.

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- Jewish Young Folk Singers
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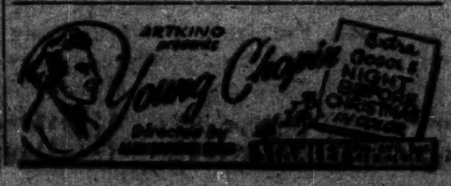

STALIN FAVORS MEETING EISENHOWER, KOREA PEACE

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 259 (8 Pages)

New York, Friday, December 26, 1952

★★

Price 10 Cents

Georgia Cops Break Word, Stop Ingram Delegation

Gov. Talmadge's State cops stopped a delegation of 12 New York women, who were bringing Christmas greetings to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons at the Georgia State Prison, said dispatches yesterday. The cops stopped the six Negro and six white women near Reidsville, Ga.

"This act violates the Governor's promise to let the delegation see Mrs. Ingram," said William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress yesterday. "A promise means no more to Talmadge than the Bill of Rights itself does. Talmadge can't stop the fight for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, however," Patterson added.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were saved from the electric chair by Civil Rights Congress protests several years ago. They had fought for their lives against a white farmer, who attacked them with a gun. Their sentences were later communited to life.

The CRC delegation was a mile from Reidsville, when the group was stopped by State highway patrolmen.

One of the cops waved a court injunction that allegedly forbade the delegation from coming with a mile of the prison or holding any "demonstration."

The delegation was not planning any "demonstration." It was just bringing the holiday greetings

(Continued on Page 6)

COAST GUARD AIDS N.Y. GANGSTERS, BRIDGES SAYS

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—Every one of the murderers and gangsters on the New York waterfront has Coast Guard and other military "security" passes, President Harry Bridges of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union charged here last week.

"It is only on the West Coast that the screening program is being used to drive honest workers off the job." Bridges said in a talk which made a strong plea for labor unity.

The ILWU leader came here direct from New York where he said he investigated the situation being spotlighted by the New York Crime Commission probe.

Bridges, Intl. Vice-President J. R. Robertson and Intl. Rep. Henry Schmidt received an ovation from the dinner guests at a banquet in their honor sponsored by the Puget Sound Sub District Council of the ILWU.

Scores of telegraphic greetings from ILWU locals and other labor and progressive organizations were read.

Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt are appealing from a frameup jail sentence.

Saying that the ILWU will continue strong even though the three have a "change of address," Bridges predicted that "there will always be a place for me and my family in the ranks of the working class of the world."

'Dear 272 French Seamen . . .'

—See Scoreboard, Page 7

President-Elect: No Comment

Premier Joseph Stalin has reiterated his willingness to meet with the head of the American government in the interests of world peace. In brief answers to four questions submitted to him by James Reston of the New York Times the Soviet premier said he looked favorably upon the suggestion of a meeting with President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. Stalin also said that the USSR is willing to cooperate in ending the Korean war. The replies included a reaffirmation of the unchanged Soviet conviction that war between the United States and the Soviet Union is not inevitable, and laid the blame for world tension on the aggressive anti-Soviet policies of the "cold war."

Stalin's answers, dated Dec. 24, were sent to the "Times" Wednesday night by Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, Soviet envoy to the U.S., and published in Thursday's paper. Mr. Zarubin had transmitted the Reston questions on Dec. 18. The Moscow radio broadcast the questions and reply yesterday.

In New York, Eisenhower declined comment. Reporters at his Morningside Heights residence yesterday morning asked him, "General, did you read the report in this morning's New York Times that Premier Stalin would like to see an end to the war in Korea, does not think that war with Russia is inevitable and that he would be agreeable to a meeting with you?"

"I won't have anything to say about that this morning, I assure you," Eisenhower replied.

Early reactions abroad included the statement by the Paris newspaper, "Le Monde" that the issue of a top level Soviet-American meeting had been posed by Stalin. The paper hoped that Britain and France would be included in any such talks. In Rome, a government official declared the Stalin answers to be "a welcome Christmas present for the world." He added, "This offers a hope, and hope is always welcome."

Stalin and Eisenhower met and talked in 1945 at Potsdam and later when Eisenhower visited

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW CHANCE FOR PEACE

An Editorial

The world can have peace! That is the clear and unmistakable meaning of Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to New York Times reporter James Reston.

Stalin's replies put it clearly up to Gen. Eisenhower to grasp this new opportunity for peace in Korea, for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding issues. But Eisenhower, queried yesterday morning, did not see fit to comment.

In a larger sense, the replies place new opportunities and greater responsibilities on every American. For this is not the first time that Stalin has responded favorably to suggestions for meetings with the U. S. chief of state. Yet there has been no meeting.

It was at the initiative of a Soviet representative, Jacob Malik, that negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea began a year and a half ago. Yet there is no cease-fire.

The people of the United States want a cease-fire now. They want direct negotiations for overall peace. Every poll of public opinion has confirmed these facts.

But wishing is not enough. If peace is to be won then the people should make it unmistakeably clear to the President-elect that they insist on fulfillment of GOP election promises for an end to the killing in Korea. They should call for an end to all cold-war provocations, such as bans on east-west trade which hurt us more than it does the east. They should call for direct top-level negotiations to settle all outstanding issues.

It is up to us!

Our Pittsburgh Reporter, Smith Act Victim, Aids Fund

Among the gifts received Wednesday by the Daily Worker's $50,000 fund campaign was one from our heroic Pittsburgh correspondent, James Dolsen. Jim is one of the five defendants in the infamous Pittsburgh witchhunt trial under the Smith Act, and is also awaiting appeal from his conviction under the state sedition law.

He sends us $10, not his first contribution in this campaign, and writes:

"I had planned to spend this amount in sending holiday remembrances to friends but decided they would appreciate it more as a donation to save the paper which is precious beyond words to us all.

"I would wish particularly to single out those to whom this donation is my Christmas and New Year's greeting the following: families of my co-defendants in the state sedition Pittsburgh Smith Act trials; those involved in the other Smith Act cases, and those courageous progressives who have refused to kow-tow to the infamous Un-American and so-called 'internal security' committees."

Received Wednesday
$641.00
Total Thus Far — $49,010.99
Still to Go — $989.01

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

The Freedom of the Press Committee in New Britain, Conn., which set out to collect $75 for the campaign, sent along $25, which, added to earlier contributions, brings it to its goal.

A former worker on the paper, who has put us in the budget for $1 a week, and sent us $5 the other day, writes: "Read the paper and realized this is really a critical time for our paper. We're going to send in $10 this week, though we really had a bad week with the kids. Danny had the doctor twice and Buddy three times. Anyway, we'll try to get money from some of our friends and neighbors. Hope you more than make the fund drive."

There was a $50 contribution from a Brownsville section of the Communist Party. Ten came from a reader who had paid no attention to our appeals until a few days ago, when he went to three stands and found the paper sold out.

As a result, he got some idea what it would mean to be without the DW.

He sought out someone who could bring his contribution to the paper.

And a group of Labor Youth League industrial members in Brooklyn send $5 in honor of Steve Nelson's birthday. Nelson, heroic workingclass leader who has been bitterly persecuted by the Mellon political thugs of Pittsburgh, and is currently in jail under 20-year sentence for his fight for peace, will be 50 years old Friday.

"We young shop workers are inspired by his daily struggle and we recognize the role the Worker is playing in fighting for his freedom," the LYLers write.

A Newark, N.J., reader who has

(Continued on Page 6)

NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ROSE 19% IN 1952

TOKYO, Dec. 25. — Industrial production in the People's Republic of North Korea increased 19 percent in 1952 over 1951, it was announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, in a Pyongyang broadcast. Goods circulation, the premier added, "had improved 123 percent, freight movement had increased 13 percent and grain harvests had increased by 340,000 tons for a new record."

Reporting to the North Korean Labor Party Congress, Kim said: "We have gotten to the stage where we can manufacture the weapons and military goods necessary for our forces. We have guaranteed the stabilization of our currency and were able to eliminate a red-ink budget."

Methodist Group in Plea for Clemency

Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by President Truman "would be terstimony to the entire world of the strength of American democracy, and would add much to the moral prestige of our country throughout the world," Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, has declared in a letter to the White House it has been learned by the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

The letter said: "It would be a great service to the precious Anglo-Saxon concept of equal justice under the law if the unprecedented and extremely severe death sentences were commuted. Clemency in the Christmas season would be so appropriate and in keeping with the great tradition in America of presidential clemency exercised by some of your greatest predecessors."

Rev. McMichael also pointed out that "the death sentences in the Rosenberg case are unprecedented in a civil court and they contrast sharply with the treatment received by Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose convicted as wartime

(Continued on Page 6)

DELEGATION TO OSSINING

A Great Mound of Flowers Lined the Prison Wall

By HOWARD FAST

At about 8 o'clock in the evening this past Sunday, the Peekskill radio announced that a great mound of flowers lay stacked against the wall of Sing Sing prison. It was night time and the pouring rain fell on the flowers and I imagine that in the morning when the sun rose, they were still there. They were flowers for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a gift of many people who came to see them.

I was one of theose people who went on what was perhaps the strangest and the most moving journey of my life; not a distant journey, but a strange one nevertheless. We gathered together Sunday morning at Grand Central Station, and at half past 11, our train left, a very crowded train with almost 800 people in it. When our train arrived at Ossining, the rain was pouring down—an even, steady downpour that did not lessen for the rest of the time we were there. Some of us were prepared for the rain. Others were not. There were some umbrellas, but few enough overshoes, and many of the women wore only unprotected pumps.

We got out of the train and formed on the station platform, and then moved out of the station, across a ramp and down onto Hunter Street, the first street as you leave the station. There we were met by a small army of police and by a battery of newspaper people and photographers. There were many rumors that a second Peekskill would come out of this; but in the pouring, pelting downpour there was no sign of anyone but ourselves, the police and the press.

William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress conferred with the police. Formerly, arrangements had been made for our delegation to march directly to the gates of the prison. But now the police told us that we would be permitted to go only to a point some three blocks from the prison gates. We formed in fours, led by William Patterson, Aubrey Grossman, Bessie Mitchell, Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley. We marched up the hill toward the prison, quietly and somberly, and when those of us at the head of the line had reached the very top of the hill, we could look back and see the ranks of the people who had come to give some of their strength and support and love for the Rosenbergs, stretching all the way back to the station.

HOWARD FAST

Very slowly we marched in the rain, and as we turned around to come back at the top of the hill, the rich low voice of William Patterson began to sing, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Twice we sang that fine and old song of freedom, and then in the same low, muted tones, we sang the verse about John Brown's Body. We marched back to the plaza in front of the station, and there we gathered together.

Patterson and a few others of us climbed up on the ramp overlooking the crowd and used it as a speakers' platform. We held a strange and moving meeting there in front of the Ossining station. The 800 people stood motionless in the rain. Up on the ramp Rosalie McGee, Karen Morley and I spoke to them.

Then William Patterson spoke to them. He removed his hat and stood there bareheaded, and spoke as I have heard a few people speak. All the many, many years I have known Patterson, worked with him, struggled with him, and been alongside of him in so many places, seemed to come to fruition here as this proud and brave Negro told in simple yet wonderful words why he must fight for the lives of two Jews who were going to be put to death because they were Jews and because they cherished freedom and human dignity.

Freedom and human dignity enveloped Patterson like a sacred cloak, as if all the pride and heritage of half-forgotten democratic America had come to rest upon his grey head and bent shoulders. What he was like there and what the 800 silent people in that drenching downpour were like, is hard to describe. It is a feeling that will remain, I suspect, for a long time in the hearts of those who witnessed it; but it is a feeling a little beyond words.

When we finished speaking, the people sang the song of the Warsaw ghetto. And strangely enough, the music was profoundly beautiful, in spite of the rain and the wide-open loneliness of the station.

Then a delegation was gotten together by Mr. Patterson to go up to the gates of the prison. That is how the flowers came to be there. The police said they would allow five of us to go. So Bill Patterson and Bessie Mitchell and Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley and I went. They let Aubrey Grossman come with us, and they took us in cars up to the gates of Sing Sing Prison. There we got out, and the women stacked flowers in the rain.

They knelt on the wet pavement, arranging the flowers and putting them together so that they would make a pretty display there on the hillside overlooking the Hudson. Their actions were incredibly tender, and I could think only of a woman at home, arranging flowers that were very precious and dear to her on an occasion equally precious and dear. Then when the flowers were arranged, Patterson lifted his head toward the prison and cried out:

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—hear me! We have not come to say goodbye to you. We have come to greet you and tell you that we

(Continued on Page 6)

NAACP LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR FEPC IN DEEP SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Plans for a drive to secure enactment of FEPC legislation in southern states were formulated at a meeting of the Southeast advisory board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here this week.

The conference, attended by NAACP officials from seven states, also set as goals for its 1953 program a drive to increase the southern Negro vote, work to implement the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in transportation and graduate education, and plans for equitable participation in housing and redevelopment programs.

The conference set the following membership goals for 1953: Alabama, 7,000; Florida, 10,000; Georgia, 7,500; Mississippi, 5,000; North Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 8,000; and South Carolina, 10,000—a regional total of 57,500.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:-

A-Bomb in Korea? Wisc. Reactions

"DO YOU THINK we should use the atombomb in Korea?"

This was the question asked five citizens of Madison, Wis., by the Capital Times' photo feature, "Question of the Day."

Two were hesitant about answering it definitely, Gertrude Lachell, a bakery shop manager, said "That is an awful question to answer. . . ." Marion Dahl, a clerk, said "I don't think we can say yes or no to that question unless we know what is going on in Korea. . . . I'm afraid it would be dangerous for us to use it."

Two of the five said decisively "No." Beth Harrison, a clerk, said "No, we shouldn't use the atombomb. I think there are just as many good people over there as there are here and that would mean the end of them. If we use the atombomb once they'd probably use it over here. I don't think it should be used at any time. It should be outlawed."

Bill Fisher, a baker, said "No. I saw what it did at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and I don't think we should ever use it again. . . ."

Of the five, one Madisonite was in favor of using it. He was Adolph Opsahl, retired.

•

Farm Youth . . .

WHILE WE'RE IN Wisconsin, a state which has much better things than Joe McCarthy to show, here is a news item from Manitowoc. Two members of the county draft board have resigned in succession. Herman C. Tills, chairman of the five-man board, protested against "ruthless classification of the farm youth, which could destroy their physical well being and morale."

Shortly after a second member, James L. Sheahan, similarly resigned because, as the United Press story puts it, "of the continued calling up of farm youths."

•

How W. W. I Ended

AT THE Peace On Earth rally held here recently, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia made the interesting point that the apparently interminable World War One was finally ended by an armistice which simply called for an end to the shooting, and THEN the lengthy peace negotiations began. "We can learn SOME things from history," he said, urging a cease-fire in Korea as the prelude to settling the lone remaining issue in peace.

At the same meeting, Mrs. Isabel Cerney, former California teacher who was a U.S. delegate to the Asian Peace Conference in Peking, related the little story of 60 British technicians who came only to serve. Humbly determined to do a little something to change relations they felt had been shamefully wrong for 400 years, they came all the way from England to work anonymously from 15 to 20 hours a day behind the scenes in technical capacities, never able to hear or attend the conference, and departed quietly seeking no glory.

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Calls This Column 'Vital'

WARM THANKS to F.D. of New York who sent $10 to the paper through this column "in memory of Robert Minor." And to a group of New Yorkers who sent $61 and said "Friends of Peace Notebook who can't do without vital information and inspiration of this column."

Canada's Labor Conventions Reflected Growing Militance

The following article, by C. S. Jackson, president of District 5 of the United Electrical Workers, is being reprinted from the December, 1952, issue of March of Labor:

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LARGE NUMBERS of Canadian workers have been on the picket line, from coast to coast, in 1952. Over 100,000 went on strike in the first seven months, with lost time averaging more than 20 man-days per striker. This represents the biggest strike wave in Canada since 1946.

Workers of many trades, industries and unions have been forced by stiffened employer resistance to put in some time on the picket lines for wage and contract improvements — including building workers in substantial numbers from coast to coast, woodworkers in British Columbia, shipyard workers in the province of Quebec, rubber workers in Hamilton, store employes in Montreal, and textile workers in both Quebec and Ontario.

Stikes have been of longer duration, on the average, than has been the case for many years and in the province of Quebec in particular, have been of a violent nature.

Against this background, the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL) convention met in September, amid much speculation as to who would be officers of the Congress in the coming year.

President A. R. Mosher of the CCL was under fire in his own union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes (CBRE). The secretaryship of the Congress was in the hands of an appointed officer, Donald McDonald of the United Mine Workers, following the resignation of Pat Conroy at the close of the 1951 convention. There was a vacancy among the vice-presidents due to the resignaton of A. McAuslane of the Oil Workers Union in sympathy with Conroy.

THE ISSUE of which group should control the Congress—the international unions, the national unions or a blend of the two—had erupted in the closing hours of the 1951 convention and dominated the speculation in the press and the thinking of the delegates as this year's convention got under way.

A. R. Mosher had seen the handwriting on the wall in his own SRBE and resigned as its president, though indicating he would continue to run for president of the CCL.

The international union (CIO) forces, nominally led by C. H. Millard of the United Steelworkers, were on record as intending to place a Steel official William Mahoney, as secretary, ousting McDonald of the UMW, and thereby subjecting the Congress to the Millard policies of tight control, universal raiding and anti-national unionism.

In the early sessions, this struggle for control of the convention became the focal point.

The convention was attended by over 900 delegates—making it one of the largest Canadian conventions ever held. The Steelworkers' delegation of around 240 tended to dominate the floor.

This large representation from Steel was the result of a long and deliberate union policy of setting

(Continued on Page 5)

in the union papers

THE BIGGEST 'BIG LIE'

"How can any of us—workers, union officers or union editors—combat the biggest 'big lie' produced in the United States in our generation?

"The biggest 'big lie' is that labor unions have become the dominant power in this country, and should be curbed for the sake of their members and the nation. . . .

"According to this lie, American industry is all but powerless against the assaults of labor. . . .

"According to this lie, it is the greed of workers which causes inflation. . . .

"Surely there is no need for a workers' paper to deny these absurdities—especially a textile workers' paper.

"We know how firmly the bosses remain in the saddle; we know their power is still greater than ours, even though we've closed the gap; we know about their fantastic profits; we know the strength of their political war chests. . . ."

—"Textile Labor," CIO Textile Workers Union.

French Seamen Barred Here Proudly Wear Union Initials

French seamen in New York harbor continued to show their pride in their militant union yesterday as 272 members of the crew of the liner "Libetre" were denied Christmas shore leave under the witchhunting McCarran-Walter law. This pride showed up on the television in a scene showing seamen on the "Liberte" proudly wearing the big letters "C.G.T." on their jersey.

The letters "C.G.T." stood for the militant "General Confederation of Labor" to which the French maritime union is affiliated.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, district director of Attorney General McGranery's Immigration and Naturalization Service, says he is investigating the C.G.T. If he rules it is "Communistic" he may bar all French union members from leaving the "Liberte" on later voyages.

"Liberte" seamen had taken a pledge at a meeting at Le-Havre, before they sailed, that they would not submit to McCarran-Walter screening.

A union delegation protested to Andre Morice, French Minister of Transport and the French government ordered an investigation.

The British government has delivered a second protest to the State Department against the McCarran-Walter law.

British newspapers are also protesting. The new act "is a scandalous piece of illiberalism," said the Manchester Guardian.

DISTRICT UE BACKS McLEISH AGAINST WITCHHUNT JURY

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 25.—The officers of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, District Council 4, today endorsed the stand of District president James McLeish in availing himself of the Fifth Amendment in answer toquestions by a Federal Grand Jury here.

The statement, signed by Frances Guletta, vice-president, William A. Wallace, secretary, and Charles Fay, treasurer, declared that the questions were "designed to lay the basis for a frameup against the leadership of UE and withdrawal of certification.

"In his appearance before the Grand Jury, James McLeish identified non-Communist affidavits which he had filed with the National Labor Relations Board. . . .

"McLeish, however, availed himself of his constitutional rights in refusing to be drawn into a series of questions concerning these affidavits. His right to do this was upheld by Judge Hartshorne in the Federal District Court, following the attempt of the U. S. Prosecutor to cite McLeish for contempt."

Amnesty for Witchhunting Thief, None for His Victims

Demands for a real Yuletide amnesty that would free Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and all political prisoners were mounting throughout the world while President Truman was freeing German Nazis and crooks like former Representative J. Parnell Thomas.

Thomas, who stole $8,000 in Federal payroll kickbacks, was granted a full pardon Christmas Eve. Thomas was a notorious thief. He had shamelessly padded his office's payrolls, while he was framing progressive Americans as Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Presidential pardon wipes out a $10,000 fine that the Government never collected from Thomas. The thieving Congressman was originally sentenced to serve 6 to 18 months in prison and pay a $10,000 fine. The fine was supposed to be paid before he was paroled. He was released after serving seven months, without paying the money.

Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, was one of the first men accused of showing "contempt" for this crook. Dennis refused to answer Thomas' questions until he had read a statement to the Committee. Thomas wouldn't listen to his statement, and had him indicted and imprisoned for a year. Dennis was later sentenced to prison for another five years for his political opinions under the Smith Act.

The Hollywood Ten and Attorney Leon Josephson were other Thomas victims.

Press dispatches said other criminals were pardoned in the same Christmas Eve amnesty proclamation—but no political prisoners were on the list.

Two days earlier the Truman administration freed 123 German Nazis—16 of them were listed as war criminals.

These Nazis were freed while war veterans, who fought for freedom against them, are in Federal prisons.

There is still time for a Yuletide amnesty for the following brave men and women who were sent to prison on political frameups.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the imprisoned Smith Act victims and all political refugees.

100 SING YULE CAROLS AT GURLEY FLYNN'S JAIL

One hundred friends of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn gathered outside the Women's House of Detention near Sixth Ave. and Eighth St. on Christmas Eve and sang Christmas carols to the imprisoned Smith Act victim. The hour's singing also included songs of Irish freedom like Kevin Barry in honor of Miss Flynn's anti-imperialist ancestry.

Simultaneous with the caroling, the group wired Christmas greetings to her and pledged to fight for her freedom. Miss Flynn has served 23 days of a 30-day "contempt" sentence imposed for her refusal to turn informer on the witness stand.

The caroling group was organized by the New York Civil Rights Congress and was led by Betty Sanders of People's Artists.

MONEY ($11,800,000,000) TALKS IN THE UN ASSEMBLY

By ERIK BERT

The statistics revealed by the Department of Commerce on the growth of U.S. investments abroad to $11,800,000,000 in 1950, provide an up to date framework in which to consider the ways of world politics.

Take Lester Pearson, Canadian minister of foreign affairs and president of the United Nations General Assembly. Throughout the sessions of the General Assembly, Pearson has served the U.S. State Department slavishly. There has been no job too obnoxious for him to undertake. There has been no issue on which at a moment's notice he would not defend the unjust side.

The reason for his actions is not a personal one. It is just that he reflects the $3.6 billion dollars of U.S. investments in Canada. His loyalty to Wall Street has mounted with the 50 percent increase in those investments from $2.4 billion in 1943 to its present level.

The State Department has been able to put the so-called Latin American bloc votes into the UN hopper at a moment's notice on almost any issue. Latin America's votes have been cast not at the direction of the people of those countries but at the direction of the State Department. And the reason lies in the statistics offered by the Department of Commerce. Wall Street investments in Latin America total led $4,675,000,000 at the end of 1950.

In the Middle East, also, politics is written in the statistics of Wall Street's investments. In the Persian Gulf area investments rose from $61 million in 1943 to $726 million in 1950.

This tremendous growth in U.S. investments marks the score in the conflict of U.S. imperialism with British nad French imperialism in the Middle East. On the foundation of these investments Acheson and Eden have been fighting over which oil monopolies, U.S. or British, will appropriate Iran's oil, who will dominate Egypt, and the like.

During the same period, 1943 to 1950, U.S. investments in France and the United Kingdom increased by over $400 million. And, as of 1950, other U.S. investments were: Western Europe, $1,773,900,000; colonies of Western European countries, $429,800,000; France, $285,000,000; Australia, $198,000,000; Union of South Africa, $140,000,000 (on behalf of which Acheson supports the racist practices of the Malan Government); Philippine Republic, $149,000,000; Indonesia, $58,000,000; Egypt, $40,000,000; and India $38,000,000.

These data describe the basis for U.S. foreign policy, for the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO. The foreign policy of the U.S. has been subverted to spur investments abroad, to exploit the people and natural resources of foreign countries, to gear the nation's resources for war and preparations for war, and to protect and expand the dominions of Wall Street.

Cites Child Labor on Farms in N.Y. State

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Illegally employed children constituted 2.8 percent of the total working force found on New York State farms inspected by the State Labor Department during the summer of 1952, it was announced by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS CHEER STEVE NELSON IN JAIL

Steve Nelson is much cheered by the hundreds of birthday greetings for his 51 birthday today, said his wife, Margaret, in a telephone call yesterday from Pittsburgh.

One of the messages sent to Nelson, Allegheny County Workhouse, Bleawnox, Pa., came from the staff of the Daily Worker. It was signed by Alan Max, managing editor. It said:

"Dear Steve: The whole staff is thinking of you on the eve of your 50th birthday. We are all inspired by your courage. We all know that you are in there because you fought for free speech, a free press and a free world. We are all much concerned about your health and safety and we'll keep up the fight till you can join the people's ranks outside again. Our warmest Christmas and birthday greetings, Steve."

A Steve Nelson birthday story—featuring his role as the author of a new book on the Spanish Civil War—appears in the magazine section of The Worker this week-end.

NEW BUDENZ LIES BARED BY LAMONT, McWILLIAMS

Corliss Lamont and Carey McWilliams this week exposed new lies of Louis Budenz, professional informer for the Government. Lamont, who is a lecturer in philosophy at Columbia University and was ALP candidate for U. S. Senate, stated Wednesday:

"Testimony by Louis F. Budenz before a House investigating committee yesterday that I was a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow or received a grant from the foundation is absolutely untrue. Further newspaper reports alleging that I received a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation are equally absurd as it the statement that I was once a member of the Communist party.

"It is outrageous that the committee gave me no opportunity to confront my accuser and answer his false accusations."

McWilliams, author and editor, also named by Budenz as having been a member of the Communist party, declared:

"This statement is categorically false. I have never been a member of the Communist party."

Mr. McWilliams further said that he was referred to as "the Rev. Carey McWilliams," and that he supposed this attribution of clerical status was "another illustration of Mr. Budenz' notorious inaccuracy."

Seek to Void Stanley Novak's Citizenship

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—The American "Nuremberg Law" the McCarran-Walter Act, claimed its first victim here in the person of former State Senator Stanley Nowak, whose citizenship the Immigration Department said they were moving to cancel.

The usual claim of "making fraudulent statements" is charged by the local U. S. District Attorney as the excuse to revoke Nowak's citizenship.

Back in 1952, the Justice Department tried to make moves to revoke Nokak's citizenship but such a storm of protest arose from the labor and people's movement that it was dropped. At that time U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle stated "The facts are not such to warrant criminal proceedings."

Nowak was a state senator in the Michigan legislature for 10 years, being the floor leader of the Democrats in the Legislature. He is also one of the national leaders of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Nowak said he would fight every inch of the way.

FIR TREES GROW IN MOSCOW

Soviets Prepare to Welcome Grandfather Frost

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

WHEN THE SIXTY-FIVE-FOOT gaily decorated fir tree went up in the park back of the central department store, Moscovites knew the holiday season was upon them. Bazaars opened all over the city selling lights, toys and tree decorations. They're featuring a new string of lights for the "Yolka's or New Year trees. The lights are fashioned into 18 different designs, including a little street lamp and a sedan, a little pig and a clown, flower shapes, a pine cone, dogs and pussy-cats, dirigible and rooster, and more.

Posters have appeared all around town advertising the "Yolkas" in the theaters and workers clubs. School holidays start Jan. 1 and last through Jan. 11. During those days Moscow is turned over to the children.

Right now they're preparing the big "Yolka" for the Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions. This entire building is turned over for the annual grand carnival and show for the kids. Starting early in the morning, performances take place five times a day through a two-week period. At each performance several thousand children see the traditional play featuring the Russian Santa Claus, or Grandfather Frost as he is known here, together with his assistant the Snowmaiden.

Then they dance and sing around the tree. In between professional circus performers, actors, dancers and singers display their talents around the tree. But that's far from all. The kids wander around from side-show to side-show in the big building; they ride the merry-go-round and zip down the big slides; they get on the back of the grey goose for a ride or they test their skill at various games. To see their beaming faces as they dance and sing or as they mingle with the dancing bunnies and snow-white polar bears, or with Grandfather Frost and the Snowmaiden themselves is to know what a happy, carefree childhood means.

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IN TSCHAIKOVSKY HALL and in the circus, in the Conservatory of Music and the Stalin Auto Palace of Culture, in dozens and dozens of theaters and clubs the same thing is going on. . . Seek out any child and you'll find he or she is attending at least one such "Yolka." Nina's kids Olga and Vera are going to the big Yolka at the Railway men's club—Kolka, her husband works at a railway repair shop. Little Dima is going

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Readers

A Chauvinist Characterisation

Chicago

Editor, Daily Worker:

I call your attention to Bernard Burton's article on page 4 of the Monday, Dec. 15, edition of your paper, entitled "GOP Welches on Pledge as Farm Crisis Grows." The following is quoted from Funk and Wagnalls' dictionary: "To cheat over a bet, especially at a race meeting—indicative of the repute in England of Welshman." I hope you will accept this criticism in the spirit in which is its offered—something constructive and not a knock or a rap. E. C.

East China To Double Its Output

SHANGHAI, Dec. 25 (ALN).—Industrial output in east China this year is expected to reach levels at least twice as high as in 1950, according to the newspaper Chia Fang Jih Pao here.

Increases have been particularly rapid in heavy industry. East China now produces much machinery, machine tools and electrical equipment which formerly was imported. Among 130 new products now being turned out by east China mills are silico chromium steel, boring machines, grinders and high voltage transformers.

Average labor productivity in east China factories has gone up 69 percent since 1949, according to the East China Industrial Department.

The Department reported that for the first time east Chinese cotton mills were dependent neither on imported cotton nor on imported machinery.

It was reported that two million square meters of workers housing has been put up in the area since liberation, with a large increase, too, in the number of children's nurseries and hospitals. Shanghai now has 12 workers' hospitals.

FBI Attempt To Return Negro To South Fail

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Attempts of the FBI and the government of South Carolina to return Negro warehouseman J. D. Jeter to jimcrow "justice" failed when Gov. Warren refused to sign extradition papers.

FBI agents arrested Jeter, a deacon of the Cornerstone Baptist church, Sept. 11. The South Carolina "want" order charged the worker with "highway robbery."

Basis of the charge was Jeter's insistence in 1947 on being paid wages due him for work performed for a white fruit grower. The demand brought threats of violence and Jeter promised to defend himself.

Attorney Walter L. Gordon and Negro Assemblyman Byron Rumford of Oakland told Warren that forced return to South Carolina would mean a serious threat to Jeter's personal safety.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Now Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$9.50	$19.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	13.00
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World of Labor

by George Morris

Prospects for AFL-CIO Unity

SOMEWHAT of an idea of what the workers are up against in their struggle to achieve unity—and all who work for a living want unity—are the views expressed on this question by the heads of the AFL and CIO textile unions. And there is no field where unity of the organized workers is more urgent.

Speaking at the recent CIO convention, Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, who announced he wants to be one of the negotiating committee in the coming CIO-AFL talks, said he had little hope of results. He doubted whether the AFL had anything new to offer toward the achievement of unity and added, "Frankly, let me tell you there was no basis for unity as proposed by the AFL, all statements to the contrary." He charged the AFL still wants to "absorb" the CIO.

Answering this, the Challenge, official paper of the AFL's United Textile Workers, runs an editorial stressing that the AFL's textile leaders will have to be taken into account in any talks because "there is no question" they say that the UTW-AFL "is far superior to the CIO textile outfit." Then after unloading some editorial slop on Rieve, they conclude:

"Well, we're not ready to listen to Emil's dictates or the whims of his crumbling organization. And if we were, who would believe what he or his outfit would agree to?"

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OF SOME 1,250,000 textile workers, these two outfits have only about 300,000 between them. The bulk of the unorganized workers are in the South, and that fact explains one of the main reason why the main basis of American reaction is in the South. It need hardly be added here, that because of this situation, textile workers are among the lowest paid and have been forced to take cuts and higher workloads when other workers were still getting raises.

On top of all this we have the personalities problem. Most of the leaders of the UTW-AFL were renegades from the CIO's outfit, the latest being George Baldanzi, the former executive vice president and his group, who left only several months ago. Others have left the TWUA-CIO in earlier days. The hatred between the leaders of both union is unbounded.

Many hundreds of thousands of dollars of union funds have been spent in the hate power struggle between those people in office. They place that power war far above the interests of the workers in the industry. They'll fight to the last organized worker. Unity is the last thing to enter their thoughts.

WITH THE AFL insisting only on merger talks, and textile only an example of the division and relations between corresponding unions in many other industries, what hope can there be for a merger quick enough to meet the situation the workers face NOW as the new congress gathers? It is obvious that only those who aren't too worried about the threatening danger will insist on "merger or nothing."

With high-salaried offices and thousands of subordinate positions at stake, power control and the clash of such personalities for TOP leadership like Walter Reuther and George Meany, an immediate merger is not in the cards, much as we and all workers may want it. For that reason John L. Lewis' proposal for an immediate merger and talk of jurisdictional issues afterward, was ignored both by the CIO and AFL.

Unity talks looking towards a merger should get under way immediately and continue until completion of a satisfactory arrangement bringing All unions that have wage contracts with employers into one organization. But in the meantime, ALL labor organizations in the country should pool their strength in one UNITED ACTION body, based on an legislative and mutual defense program upon which they have a common IMMEDIATE interest.

Only in that way can we both meet the current threat and at the same time improve the atmosphere and the relations needed for eventual consummation of a real merger.

Please forgive me for being so far behind in acknowledging the contributions to the Daily Worker fund. It is never too late to express warmest thanks to: Printers Labor Youth League Club, $30; to M. F. of NYC, $13; Brighton friends $35; and to more of these five garment workers shop collections, including $27, $11, $31, $5 $5, $55 and $25 and $70 from Cloak garment workers; signpainters $10; Queens printer $5; from pocketbook workers $14 more; S. N. (NYC) $25; NMU seaman $5; "three bees" $5; Dick $5; a Brooklyn friend $5; E. D., Chicago, $13; Brooklyn friends $35; Queens group $15; Evansville, Ind., leader $10; a Dist. 65 friend $5; S. K., Los Angeles, $10; a collection of $47 from group of Brighton Beach workers; a Brooklyn reader $10; a N. Y. reader $11.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Christmas Eve with A Peace Prize-winner

IT WAS MY GOOD FORTUNE on the afternoon of Dec. 23—almost Christmas Eve—to be assigned to the press conference called by the only American to win one of the 1952 Stalin Peace Prizes awarded annually for "strengthening peace among nations." It was an assignment, I thought, that any newspaper worker would consider tops. After all, one doesn't get a chance to put questions to a Stalin prize-winner every day. But what was my amazement to discover that with exception of the Negro press, only the Daily Worker considered this press conference important enough to report.

In this fact alone lies a moral—a moral sufficient for a multitude of sermons, editorials, essays, and street corner speeches. I shall not belabor the obvious conclusion, which is that the so-called "free press" of our country is a white supremacist press and a pro-war press. Rather let me turn to the gist of what Paul Robeson said, which is as close to an expression of the Yuletide spirit as I have heard in my lifetime's experience.

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ROBESON said a number of things in his press conference, but what struck me most was this: "The Stalin Peace Prize will inspire me to work more diligently than ever before for the kind of a world I know is possible and which is the dream of all mankind: a world of free trade and commerce, uninhibited cultural exchange, full independence and sovereignty of nations, economic and social advance, a happy world of peoples working in mutual respect for security, democracy — and peace."

Well, this sentiment—I know—is not new. All of us have heard it before, from the lips of honest men as well as from those without any principle whatsoever. But from Robeson, it has a special meaning. It is a statement of the ends to which Robeson has dedicated his life. And for Robeson, the pace and extent of progress toward these ends can be measured precisely: the most important true measure is the status of the Negro people.

"It is not possible to conceive that the present drives for FEPC legislation, for full voting rights in the South and equality in political representation throughout the country, for an end of segregation and discrimination in accommodations and in titutions, can succeed if a minority of Big Business tycoons who dream of an 'American century' abroad should be permitted to drive this nation into war."

Because Robeson passionately believes: "The Negro people need a world setting of peace and a national background of democratic progress in which to pursue their historic goals of equality and liberation."

"What would happen to us," he asked us reporters, "if we are dragged into war? Would we be able to say anything critical of the government, would we be able to continue our fight for civil rights, if our country were engaged in a third world war? Or wouldn't we be packed off to a concentration camp if we dared to open our mouths?" It is a question he would like to put to the entire Negro people now, he said. He would like for them to discuss it wherever they discuss—in churches, clubs, taverns, homes, on street corners: "Are the Negro people for peace—and why?"

And Robeson asked the same questions with reference to the peoples of Africa and the West Indies. "Africa wants peace as a means of achieving independence from colonial rule," he said. The African and West Indian peoples' entire future is bound up with this question of peace or war, he declared.

It was Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, who brought home this question to the 1951 CIO Convention, Robeson pointed out. Johnson then had put his finger on the struggle of the Indo-Chinese for liberation from French imperialist rule. Now, Robeson said, the Eisenhower government has decided to extend the Korean war to Indo-China and all Southeast Asia on the pretext of "defending the free world." Dr. Johnson was "100 percent right," Robeson said, and if Eisenhower will do this in Asia, calling a movement for national liberation part of a "Communist plot," then Africa will surely be next.

"If we are not careful, if we don't struggle for peace," he said, "we American Negroes will find ourselves fighting Africans and other peoples struggling for freedom like ourselves."

Now in my day I have heard many sermons on the theme of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to All Men." But none seemed to me on that afternoon before Christmas Eve day more eloquent, more logical, more full of the stuff of genuine brotherhood than these words from the winner of a Stalin peace prize, the "standard-bearer of the oppressed Negro people and all honest Americans struggling against imperialist reactionaries preparing a disastrous war for the Americans."

More than brotherhood, too! Down-to-earth self interest! Let us weigh those concluding words: ". . . a disastrous war for the Americans."

briefly told

Child Labor

Linda Foods, Inc., of Newark has been fined $1,500 on 15 counts involving child labor. Children 13 to 15 years old were employed. Some of the children worked from 5:30 in the afternoon until one or two o'clock in the morning. In the past two years there have been over 450 officially known violations of the child labor laws in New Jersey.

• • •

Southern Wages

Says Labor (paper of the 15 Railroad Labor Organizations): "Smashing new evidence of the need for more unionism in the South was supplied by a report issued this week by the Labor Department. The report dealt primarily with the growing industrialization of eight states in the Southeast, but it included wage figures which showed that pay rates in Dixie—where sweatshop employers and anti-labor labor laws have slowed the march of unionsm—lag badly. National average factory wages in the nation during October were $1.71 an hour, but the state averages in the South ranged from only $1.10 in Mississippi to $1.36 in Tennessee. Similarly, while weekly earnings averaged $70.80 over the nation, the figures for eight Southern states were $47.08 in Mississippi, $49.41 in Georgia, $49.61 in South Carolina, $49.91 in North Carolina, $53.67 in Florida, $54.67 in Virginia, $55.08 in Alabama, and $56.58 in Tennessee."

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Back Pay

Ten former workers of Roxanna, Inc. of Waxachaachie, Tex., who were discharged in 1950 for union (ILGW) activities, have collected $4,000 in back pay. Individual checks ranged from $137 to $416. Still pending with the National Labor Relations Board is a Regional Office decision that the workers be re-instated with the firm which now operates under another name.

• • •

No Faith

From the San Diego Labor Leader: Labor, in particular, may find it hard to repose any great faith in the impending new administration, and may see little to hope for with any great confidence. Labor is among the vanquished, politically speaking, and now sees the spoils being distributed to the victors. It is already brilliantly apparent that big business and its devotees are to inhabit the inner sanctum where the new President will seek advice and implement his policies. This wait-and-see interim is already buzzing with signs and portents disturbing to labor.—San Diego Labor Leader.

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

THE STALIN PEACE PRIZE

THE AWARD of one of this year's Stalin Peace Prizes to the people's artist and leader, Paul Robeson, makes the second time this international honor for "strengthening peace among nations" has been awarded to an American.

This fact alone should dispel the defeatism concerning the role and potential influence of the peace movement in our country—a defeatism deliberately sown by the organizers of war, and unfortunately brought into the peace movement itself by the faint-of-heart and the warmongers' agents.

Moreover, there seems to us to be a certain logic in the prize committee's selection of the winners.

Thus, the award in 1951 to the Right Reverend A. W. Moulton of Salt Lake City seemed fully merited in view of the leading role of the churches and religious organizations in the struggle against Universal Military Training and the warmongers' pressure for the use of atomic weapons in Korea.

Although the awards are made to individuals, they actually single out for honor the social strata and forces which the individual personifies.

Hence, this year's award to Robeson has a special significance which, if understood by the peace forces, will enable them to overcome the narrowness and timidity which have been barriers to a more powerful expression of the people's sentiment for peace.

First, Robeson, unlike certain others, has not been intimidated by the anti-Soviet hysteria. He conscientiously fought for the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Second, Robeson, as Soviet physicist Skobeltsyn pointed out in announcing the awards, is truly "the standard-bearer of the oppressed Negro people."

Third, as a champion of the oppressed peoples of Africa, the West Indies, Asia and Latin America, Robeson embodies that aspect of internationalism whose sharp edge is turned against the racist, and especially white chauvinist, ideology and aims of the warmongers.

Considering these three aspects of Robeson's leadership, therefore, it is not surprising that he should be regarded at this particular time as the American most deserving of the award.

For the fact is that at this particular time, the main targets of the war camp are the colonial peoples, the oppressed nations, a majority of whom are colored peoples.

And the further fact is that in our country the Negro peoples' struggle for equal rights now is one of the most powerful brakes on the drive to world war, one of the most reliable bulwarks of the fight for peace.

The award to Robeson should be a powerful spur to a new big upsurge of the American people for a cease-fire in Korea, and a policy of peaceful trade relations with the Soviet Union.

WHERE WAS THE FBI UNTIL NOW?

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by Attorney General James P. McGranery that he has ordered the FBI to investigate the New York waterfront situation is a surprise. Over many years, investigations have brought out that the front is reeking with murder, smuggling, graft, gambling and pilfering rackets, usury, kickbacks, job-selling, concealing of incomes, tax fraud, and direct interference in shipping for shakedown purposes. But through all these years no one in the Department of Justice thought the situation warranted even a look-see.

Federal government interest in the New York waterfront was not lacking when the order was issued to screen off persons who might be, or were, members of any of 100-odd organizations falsely marked "subversive" by the attorney general. Nor was it lacking last year when the port was tied up by a strike directed against the very shipowners and goons in union office that have been exposed as donors and givers of graft.

Federal police forces were far too busy arresting, jailing, deporting or hounding persons with "dangerous thoughts" to worry about such little matters like the situation on the New York waterfront. When the Kefauver hearings revealed that former Brooklyn district attorney and former Mayor William O'Dwyer knew of the murders of Peter Panto and simply filed the case, the President had fresh praise for his ambassador to Mexico and continued him in that post.

In view of the mounting evidence of the role of New York politicians in the alliance with the criminals, the public is left wondering if the belated entry of the D. of J. is really to do something drastic for a cleanup, or to see what can be done to protect the political interests of the Washington administration.

The test will be whether ALL criminals on both the union and employer side, as well as the politicians like O'Dwyer, will be indicted and prosecuted.

Canada's Labor Conventions Reflected Growing Militance

(Continued from Page 2)

up separate locals for every individual plant organized—an integral part of Millard's plans for control of the Congress.

The 240 delegates from Steel represented a smaller percapita payment to the CCL than that represented by the approximately 90 delegates from the United Automobile Workers.

Many of the smaller CIO unions, obviously following the Steel policy of having a large number of small locals, likewise had disproportionate representation on the convention floor.

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THE CONVENTION was not many hours under way before the experiences of the rank and file in their struggles with the employers found reflection in demands for militant policies of struggle and unity against the bosses.

Administration attempts to introduce a watered-down resolution on wages and a united front were attacked by delegates from the Woodworkers and the Marine and Shipbuilders in particular.

The convention overwhelmingly supported a motion to refer back this weak administration resolution and to substitute for its resolutions from these two west-coast unions, calling for an all-in wage conference in 1953 and for support at the local level of all workers in struggle, regardless of affiliation.

After this defeat for the officers' attempts to soft-pedal the basic issues for the workers, the administration proceeded with extreme caution in introducing resolutions. It allowed only those issues to come to the floor which represented no challenge to its position. And the convention dragged for the next two days, with a half-day holiday arranged for a tour of the city.

Among the resolutions which piled up and were denied discussion on the floor in these early days were a number calling for readmission of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the International Fur & Leather Workers Union, which unions had all been expelled from the Congress in 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Delegates speaking on the unity resolution had paid tribute to the support received in picket-line struggles from these expelled unions—thus for the first time in three years bringing favorable mention of these organizations onto the floor of a CCL convention.

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A FURTHER MOVE to head off discussion on vital matters of policy was made by moving up the elections from their regular Friday afternoon time to Friday morning. And up to that point, the top leaders of the various unions gave most of their attention to trying to whip their delegates into line on the elections.

Among the Steel delegates, an important bloc of some 50 to 60 refused to go along with the instructions of their leaders. In the UAW caucus, the delegates were almost unanimously opposed to the recommendations of their leaders for support of the Millard candidate for secretary-treasurer. The United Mine Workers were solidly opposed to Millard's man. The local and national unions, centering around the CBRE, likewise were opposed to him.

The results of the elections were an important defeat for the Millard forces. While Mosher was reelected by 737 to 85 votes, Millard's man, Mahoney, was defeated by the incumbent Donald McDonald by 455 to 410.

In the elections for the four vice-presidents, Millard was given the lowest vote, and in the executive vote, Millard's man hit the bottom low of those elected.

Following the elections, many delegates left the convention and, as the numbers grew smaller, the administration grew bolder in pushing forward vital resolutions on foreign policy and trade, readmission of the expelled unions, political action, etc.

On most of these resolutions, no debate was permitted, and the convention wound up having achieved at least the main purpose of the administration—to smother debate on the vital issues of unity and advancing the workers' interests.

But, on the whole, the convention offered hopeful signs for the future in a growing rank-and-file understanding of the need for policies of militant and united action.

The UE, Mine-Mill and Fur and Leather unions have over the past two years carried on a consistent campaign of enlightenment and agitation among the rank and file of CIO-CCL unions around the question of unity. This found its reflection whenever rank-and-file delegates were able to take the mike.

We can therefore, in my opinion, look forward to growing unity developments in the Canadian labor movement in the coming period.

•

A FEW WEEKS prior to the CCL convention, the Trades & Labor Congress (TLC) held its convention in Winnipeg. Comprised in the main of the AFL affiliates, the TLC is less sensitive to the moods of workers in the mass-production industries, but even in its convention the workers were visibly restive against the iron hand of the administration.

This was particularly evident in the attempt of the administration to steamroller, a resolution calling for the outlawing of Canada's left-wing political party, the Labor Progressive Party. Despite a week or more of press build-up for this resolution, and the fact that president Percy Bengough centered attention on it in his opening speech, the resolution went down to resounding defeat when presented on the floor. The worker delegates saw in this proposal to outlaw a political party the thin edge of the wedge for the suppression of freedom of thought and speech and organization.

At the TLC convention, as at the CCL, the vital issues of unity, foreign policy, trade, etc., were handled in an autocratic manner by the administraton, with no encouragement and little opportunity for rank-and-file expression.

However, even in this more conservative convention, this year's experiences of the workers on the picket lines found reflection in a more militant tone and in demands, haltingly expressed but nevertheless consistent, for unity against the employers' onslaught.

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THE STRUGGLES of Canada's workers in 1952, whih reached a peak in the first seven months, are continuing with new strikes breaking out almost every week.

In spite of the efforts of the top leadership of the two congresses to hold back the rank and file from unity moves, locality after locality is showing new examples of unity in action.

These arise both around picket lines and around basic issues such as the impending proposals for legislation which would be far more dangerous and damaging to civil rights in Canada than the sum total of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts in the U. S.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

sent us $25 before, sends us another $25—the "second contribution which I promised in the drive." He asks acknowledgement.

Then there is the Brooklynite who "gladly" sends his fourth contribution "totalling $30," and pledges more coming. He thinks our fund campaign is a "very good idea," for from his own experience he knows that one often desires to give, finds it difficult, and skips it.

He suggests the office be kept open Sundays for people who cannot come at other times.

Fact is that money can always be brought up Sunday afternoons. If there is no one at the business office to take it, those in the editorial offices will be delighted to accommodate.

He thinks, also, that the sports department should be greatly expanded, that we ought to try a raffle on a car, that special efforts should be made to get the paper to the Spanish-speaking people in the city, who are sympathetic to its policies. We certainly agree with the last and will consider the others.

Also Small Poultry farmer $11; D. W. $20; Margaret, B'klyn $15; Slovac Garment wkrs $70; Bath Beach Readers $20; J. NYC $5; Westchester friend $5; Harry, NYC $31; M. P. $10; A Flushing reader $32; Yetta & I. G. B'klyn $10; Pauline $10; Freed. of Press Comm. in Van Cortlandt $20; friend in B'klyn $35; B. D. $10; A Hungarian Brother to Eliz. F. $20; S. L. Bronx $1; a Bronx mother $10; Parents of 2 Boys $25; Jefferson School Bookshop $27; Local 65 Group $10; E. T. $5; a friend $1; A. P. Man. $5; friend of E. G. Flynn $20; Sadie V. Veen $3; a U. E. Worker, Quens $16; a friend in B'klyn $15; friend $5; group from Greenwich Village $115; L. P. & V. B. $5; M. $15; P. N. $5; G. J. $5; Subway $1.

A group of ALP members of West Brighton, Brooklyn, $10, and a pocketbook worker of West Brighton, another $10. Warm thanks. Keep them rolling!

Three New York garment workers brought in $32 for the Save-the-Worker fund they collected.

Also Park $1; B. C. $1; friend in Forest Hills $5; Sophie NYC $20; Gladys in Queens $5; Group in the Bronx $15; J. N. Bklyn $1; Jerry in Man. Beach $70; L. & M. $10; Friend, Bklyn $5; Friend $1; D. L. Industrial $15; Dick $5; Friend $5; 2 sheet metal wkrs $10; J. B. Bronx $5; Queens Students $3; New Challenge Youth $10; Russian Group $92; B. B. in Queens $10; Maritime $25; Anon $20; Friend $5; I. F. Clothing Wker $6; G. D. NYC $20; 3 Trade Unionists $15; A friend $4; Maspeth-Quens Friends $20; Mr. G. $20; Electrical Wkr $10; 2 Bees $15; Bklyn Friends $25; Don in Bklyn $10; Readers in Astoria $15.80; Upper W. Side Section C.P. $50; Anon $5; Anon $22; A. B. Chelsea $10.

Other acknowledgments more than two weeks overdue: $10, friend in Plainfield, N. J.; Z, NYC; $10; Mr. and Mrs. B, Sparta, N. J.; $5, I. J., NYC; $10, Helen of Brooklyn; $10, family of DW readers, NYC; $5, group of S. Phila. workers; $10, F. B., Phila.; $5, devoted reader, NYC; $5, H. W., Bronx; $10, J. P. credit (George Morris) NYC; $5 D. R., Camden, N. J.; $5, Don Ron, Brooklyn, credit (Milton Howard); $10, in memory of Joe Brodsky, two readers, NYC; $5 credit to Tinsley, Brooklyn; $5, E. R., NYC; $1, from a gov't worker, credit to Tinsley; $5, L. P., Bronx; $5, S. G., Knickerbocker Village, NYC; $5, Mrs. E. S., Anacortes, Washington; $5, D. F., Bronx; $10, Bronx couple, credit (George Morris); $16, from 2 Minnesota workers; another $5, P. J., Cleveland; $15, J. S. and friend, Chicago; $2, a sincere rooter, Brooklyn; $1, "Shalom," NYC; $10, 2 Forest Hills friends; $2, S. and S. Wexler, Brooklyn; $2, M. R., NYC; $10, N. G., Upper Darby, Pa.; $5, Delaware County, Pa.; H. F. and M. R. D., Kansas City, Mo.; $5, J. L., Miami, Fla.; $5, Los Angeles; $10, N. M., Milwaukee; $5, Rick, NYC; $5, Bill and Hedy, NYC.

Also $30, several ladies from Valley Stream, L. I.; $2, credit (Tinsley), Woodstock, N. Y. artist; $2, credit (John Pittman), NY artist; $2, credit (George Morris), toy worker; $1, credit (Tinsley) garment worker; $5, B. K. S., NYC; $5, Sara, NYC; $4; M. S., Bronx; $5, R. O. and friend, Bronx; $20, H. M., NYC; and $20 from the same H. M., NYC; $2, with best wishes for Xmas, Jamaica; $5, A. S., NYC; $20, A. and E. H., Queens Village, L. I.; $10, A. B., Long Branch, N. J.; $5, S. K., Brooklyn; $5, M. and O. A. NYC; $5, J. and R. L., Flushing; $10; E. T. S., Bronx; $10, V. S., Bronx; $32, P. B. and small group of friends, Bronx; $25, L. K. and friends, Brooklyn; $1, J. M. G., Cincinnati; $5, P. F., Baltimore; $10, Bucks County, Pa.; $10, N. and R., NYC; $10, K. S., Bronx; $1, A. S., Binghamton, N. Y.; $5, H. S., NYC; $20, from a friend to a friend indeed, NYC; $5, J. W., Chicago; $5, from a friend of The Worker, Newark; $5 from a group of electoral workers, credit (Abner Berry); $10, Joe and Lilly, Brooklyn; $10, two friends from Brownsville; $5, C. Z., Queens; $10, D. D. S., NYC; $5, C. H. W., Harrison, Ohio; $5, in honor of M. G. Flynn, J. F., Brooklyn; $10, in honor of M. G. Flynn, from two peace workers in Syracuse.

USSR Holidays

(Continued from Page 3)

to the one in the House of Trade Unions. . . .

Then there is the celebration in each home—the family holiday. Come with me to the big lot near the market on Flower Boulevard where trucks have just unloaded hundreds and hundreds of fir trees. Some want them tall, some short, all want them with sturdy branches and thick pine needles, fresh from the woods. You tell the attendant the size tree you want in meters and he helps you find one. Most folks pick them out themselves.

The attendant makes wooden stands for you if you need them, while you wait. Hardly any time has passed and all the best trees have been bought. When is the next load coming in, people ask, and the same big crowds will be there again.

For the devout there's the Russian Orthodox Christmas, the service is 10 days later than ours. Churches are crowded, whether the service is Russian Orthodox, Protestant and Catholic.

Stores have been packed from before the Nov. 7 holidays right through the present holiday shopping season. Many pioneer houses, kindergartens, orphanages, as well as private purchasers have taken advantage of the price reduction on the electric train set. It's complete with station bridge, tunnel, switches, lights, switchmen. The price was cut from 600 rubles to 450 rubles a few months ago.

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AN UNSEASONABLE thew in the middle of December interrupted the wonderful skating and skiing season which was well under way in November. But Grandfather Frost relieved folks, young and old, when he sent the mercury down again. So Gorky Park and Sokolniki, Dzerhinsky and Ismailovka were parked again with throngs of skaters and skiiers. And hockey games started again in apartment house courtyards which are flooded and frozen to provide home rinks for the young people. And the snow fell again to decorate the city as it should be, not only for the holidays but for the entire winter.

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PEOPLE are standing many deep at the wine counters. Dry white and red Georgian wines vie with Armenian, Sweet Crimean with Ukrainian, Azerbaijan with Moldavian. Cognac, liquers and champagne, not to speak of vodka, move fast from counter to customer.

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AT KOLKHOZ MARKETS and state stores there's much shopping for goose, duck and other fowl. You can see someone coming down the street with a live goose craning its long neck to all sides as though in anticipation of its fate. But as at every holiday feast, major preparations are for the endless varieties of "zakuski" or appetizers—the meat, fish, vegetable and pie dishes which constitute the first course.

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IT'S HARD TO FIND anybody here who looks back at the old year with regrets. It was a year of the fifth annual price cut. It was a year when a record number of apartment houses were completed in Moscow. And by the same token they have no doubt at all about the year ahead. They know it will be the year of the sixth annual price cut and even greater construction.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow as guest of the Soviet government. At that time Stalin invited him to the top of the Lenin Mausoleum to watch a sports parade.

The text of the questions and answers as translated in Washington and delivered to the Times by Ambassador Zarubin:

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Q. At the beginning of a new year and a new administration in the United States, is it still your conviction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States can live peacefully in the coming years?

A. I still believe that war between the United States of America and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable and that our countries can continue to live in peace.

Q. Wherein lie the sources of present world contentions, in your judgment?

A. Everywhere and in everything wherever the aggressive actions of the policy of the 'cold war' against the Soviet Union find their expression.

Q. Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration looking toward the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?

A. I regard this suggestion favorably.

Q. Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war?

A. I agree to cooperate because the U.S.S.R. is interested in ending the war in Korea.

Prison Wall

(Continued from Page 2)

will fight without ceasing for your life, for your children, and for our country."

His rich, full voice echoed up the hillside, and the armed police, prison guards and assorted uniformed servants of the law who surrounded us, made no move to halt him. I do not think there was a man in all America who would have laid hands on William Patterson that day.

Then we went back to the station, and presently the train came and we got into it again. All of us had been for some two hours in that pouring rain. But I heard not one word of complaint or protest. The trainload of people returned to New York, and they were people who seemed in their every being and in their simple action of that morning, to have redeemed the name "American" from the shameful and monstrous horror of the Truman-Acheson gang of killers. As if this were not alone an action for the Rosenbergs, but for all the nameless dead who lay in the hills of Korea and in the prison camps of Korea.

Eventually the police must have gone away, and the prison guards and the photographers and the news men. But the flowers were not moved. At 8 o'clock that evening the Peekskill radio reported that the flowers were still there.

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Methodist

(Continued from Page 1)

traitors.

DETROIT RALLY

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—The Rosenbergs shall not die! That was the fighting pledge made by 300 Detroiters at a mass meeting here Saturday night.

To that end they pledged funds for broadcasts, television programs and newspaper advertisements, and planned carloads and bus-loads of Michiganders to take part in the national vigil at the White House, and in the clemency and prayer meetings and lobbies in Washington.

B. Z. Goldberg, Isadore Starr, and Bob Travis were among the speakers.

Messages urging clemency were read from attorneys Walter Nelson, G. Leslie Field and Morton A. Eden and Reverends Henry Hitt Crane and Percy M. Pullman.

Contributions should be sent to the Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Room 308, 1442 Gruswold, Detroit 26.

Mrs. Ingram

(Continued from Page 1)

to the framed Negro prisoners — just trying bring some Christmas cheer to three innocent people. But the cops blocked the highway and the 12 women had to turn back.

"This brutal action will only intensify the campaign to free this innocent mother and her two innocent sons," Patterson said.

"And we wish to emphasize now that we are fighting to enforce the Bill of Rights in every State in the United States—and that means Georgia too.

"Governor Talmadge says we oppose Georgia 'customs.' We reply that jimcrow 'customs' that deny the Constitutional rights of the Negro people, are illegal and immoral and cannot be tolerated. And Talmadge's jimcrow laws are in direct violation of the United States Supreme Court's decisions."

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For those who wish a daytime class, a group will meet Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m., Jan. 6, 1953, at 111 W. 88 St. Apt. 3-F. Tuition: $10 for course of five weekly 2-hour sessions, covering versification to journalism.
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Pope Asked to Save Rosenbergs

ROME, Italy, Dec. 25.—Pope Pius was asked today to use his influence to prevent the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, alleged "atom spies," in New York. The request was made by Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke of the German Democratic Peoples' Republic, who wrote:

"Untold millions of peace loving people are determined to defend the peace by all means. Since the execution of innocent persons by the powers of darkness contradicts the lessons of the Christian Church, may the weighty word of Your Holiness serve the cause of justice on earth. All humanity of all faiths will be thankful to Your Holiness for this step."

Stellato to Run For UAW Board

DEARBORN, Mich., Dec. 25. (FP).—By almost unanimous request of the general council of Ford Local 600, president Carl Stellato has agreed to run for the UAW international executive board at the convention in Atlantic City opening March 22. His triumphant unopposed reelection to the local presidency, after UAW president Reuther had taken over control of the local for six months, paved the way for the forthcoming step.

"We must have a spokesman on the internatoinal executive board," the council resolution said, "we will fight for and sek to secure the necessary support for our program."

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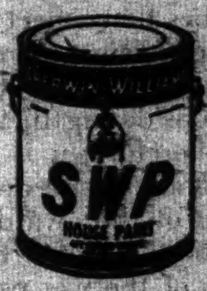

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'Course of Empire' Hides Facts About Treatment of the Indians

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE. By Bernard De Voto. With maps by Erwin Raisz. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. 647 pp. $6.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A vast amount of material which sprawls the history of three centuries has been digested and reworked by Bernard De Voto into this story of the exploration and conquest of the North American continent.

If De Voto has any particular point of departure in this bok it is to demonstrate how many times the European conquerors' advance deeper into the unknown heartland of America was spurred by fanciful conceptions about cities of gold which never existed or majestic rivers and mountain ranges which were actually located far away.

Rich in lore, much of it off the beaten path though it be, "The Course of Empire" cannot satisfy any reader who demands the full truth about the central fact in the conquest of the New World—the white man's treatment of the Indian.

• • •

De Voto acknowledged—as even his title suggests—the obviously imperialist nature of the French, Spanish and English rivalries over the New World. But, in some mysterious manner, because the end product of the discovery of America was the foundation of the bourgeois democratic U. S., the whole bloody path toward the final seizure of the continent from an air of mingled nobility and inevitability.

Thus, while De Voto infrequently mentions the atrocities against the Indians, he is far more likely to swallow the slanders about them, repeating these as if their age lent them credibility, forgetting that no conqueror will tell the truth about his victims.

The tribe of the Foxes he describes as maintaining a "surly, belligerent indepedence." An effort of certain tribes to unite for common defense become, while a "not ignoble aim," an "evangelical racism."

Another tribe is deprecated as the "sullen Hopis." And throughout, the author vouches for the veracity of a host of false and slanderous legends about the murderous tendencies, savage nature, thieving inclinations and loose morals of the Indian peoples.

• • •

All of these, of course, were originated and perpetuated to conceal the real villainies of the enslavers of the Indians. Only recently, as a matter of fact, newspapers carried a story which noted that scalping, universally attributed by chauvinist historains to the Indians, was in fact begun by the British in the French and Indian wars and taught by the enlightened white men to the alleged savages.

Yet so difficult is it to maintain this rigidly chauvinistic outlook on history that De Voto's book is punctuated with contradictions. These primitive Indians are shown by him time and time in actions clearly demonstrating political sagacity, economic shrewdness and high morality.

Why this contradiction? Because, like other bourgeois historians, De Voto considers the pirmitiveness of the Indians at the time of the white man's coming as some permanent quality. Recognizing that it was the white European's superior technology which created "the revolution that destroyed" the Indians' world, he fails to treat this inferiority as a temporary, historical fact.

He fails to acknowledge the fact that the Indians were going through the same development as other primitive societies elsewhere and were in the process of advancing their society when the armed conquest of the New World ruptured the process.

• • •

One word about a theme which is dominant in this, and other works about the trail-blazers of the American frontier. It has always struck me as a curious case of selective blindness how historians could sing the praises of the explorers, French, British, Spanish, et al, who became the "first white man" to reach a thousand places. Yet, as De Voto at one point casually mentions, most of these "firsts" were traversed over already existing Indian trails. Without taking anything away from the accomplishments of men exploring as strangers in a strange land, why no tribute to the infinitely greater achievements of the Indian peoples who, accompanied by women and children, first hacked the paths through the primeval forest?

BALLAD OF STEVE NELSON

He is a prisoner at the bar
The smiling blue eyed Steve
Looks his judges in the face
And says what he believes

Steve Nelson can you picture him
He came from mine and mill
And standing firm for men who toil
Was Nelson's iron will!

O Steve he did not fight for gold
Nor wealth nor place nor power
But Nelson fought for liberty
In free Spain's dying hour

In Blawnox darkest dungeon
Allegheny airless cell
They flung Steve Nelson there to rot
He heard them curse and yell.

Why are you there Steve Nelson
In your prison cell today
And what are your thoughts Steve Nelson
To pierce the darkness away

The Mellons—lords of Pittsburgh
Schemed to lay Steve Nelson low
To quench the songs of freedom
That like the rivers flow

What is your crime Steve Nelson
Did you cheat or steal or kill
What did you do Steve Nelson
That they want to break your will?

No Nelson did not lie or cheat
He did not rob or kill
He only stood and spoke the truth
And he shall speak it still

Steve Nelson loved the people
He loves all those who toil
Stone cutters in the quarries
Poor farmers in the soil

Steel workers, coal-pocked miners
And the men who sail the ships
He fights for them, is in jail for them
With a smile upon his lips

And we do vow and come what may
That prison doors must yield
Steve Nelson must again go free
To raise the toilers shield

—S.V.V.

Dems or Repubs, the People Want Peace—Louisville Defender

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—"Regardless, American people want peace," the Louisville Defender declares in an editorial which charges that certain groups in the U. S. have worked to "prolong" both the Korean war and the "cold war."

Reflecting the growing impatience of the American people with the refusal of Washington to negotiate peace, the Negro newspaper's Dec. 17 editorial, entitled "The People Want Peace," declared:

"Most of the people in the United States want peace in our time and are less concerned with whatever assurance any human agency can give that a third World War is not imminent than they are with the cessation of hostilities in Korea. They are entitled to peace. Whether it comes under a Democratic or Republican administration or through the thinking or maneuvering of Republicans or Democrats is of far less importance than that it comes.

"We have been engaged in a fighting war in Korea for over two years and in a 'cold war' in Europe for a longer period of time and are not yet able to see the end of either. It is clear that different political factions in this country are serving to prolong the wars by useless promises and equally useless denunciations.

"The American people are disregarded pawns because we are all Americans—Democrats, Republicans, or others and all our sons and brothers are dying on the battlefield and we are suffering a fate worse than death through our ignorance and insecurity.

"It appears that we, the people, are being pacified and lulled into unconsciousness by the pseudo-prosperity which was brought to the country on the heels of the wars and the unsettled condition of the world. We are being led to believe that our seeming prosperity is dependent on the perpetuation of war and warlike conditions.

"Both the President and the President-elect and all of us know that we may expect a sort of an economic recession when the longed-for peace comes, but that is of minor importance and it is up to all of us to fortify against that time.

"In the meantime political factions at home make it difficult for us to concentrate on a plan for bringing about peace. Regardless—American people want peace."

No Date Set in Northwest Smith Act Trial

SEATTLE, Dec. 22.—Twenty-ments in the pre-trial motions on the Northwest Smith Act indictments ended here with Judge William Lindberg taking all matters under advisement and declining the government's request for a tentative trial date.

Attorney John Walthew represented Karly Larsen, with John Caughlan, Seattle, and Irving Goodman, Portland, appearing for Henry Huff, Terry Pettus, William Pennock, Paul Bowen, John Daschbach and Barbara Hertle.

The government was represented by Kevin T. Maroney and William F. O'Dennell III, special prosecutors from Washington, D. C.

Caughlan moved to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that it does not state a crime. The indictment, he declared, is so ambiguous that the accused do not know what to defend against.

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

DEAR 272 FRENCH SEAMEN ON THE LIBERTE:

I don't know any of your names. Nor will words written here do you any particular good on this cloudy Christmas Day which you are spending on the big empty ship tied to the dock next to our great big holiday-spirited city . . . the ship your hands and skills and talents and teamwork bring across the ocean and back.

But I just want to say that I am ashamed—deeply ashamed for my country. I want to humbly apologize.

I have been on a ship and seen men work inside the ship and know how it is to finally come into a port and have the chance to set foot outside the confines of the place you work. It is like being let out of a factory, only in your case you are in the factory for a week instead of for eight hours. It is no small matter for you to decide to stay in your factory.

You chose not to answer the questions of a McCarran henchman as to your political convictions, trade union sentiments and other matters which are your own concern. You chose to sit around the gray hulk in the dismal harbor and see only the brackish water and the ugly West Side elevated structure as your glimpse of the United States of America during your Christmas run to our land. I don't know your politics, but all of you are clearly French patriots who believe in liberty.

Many of you fought the Nazis. Some of you may have dead relatives, killed by the men of the master "anti-Communist," Hitler. You did not bow the knee to the gauletiers, and you did not bow the knee to anyone named Immigration Inspector Leonard J. Martin. You told him your name and then told him, in various ways and forms, to go to hell.

There are many in our land who wish they could do more than just peer at you from afar as your anonymous figures occasionally cross the deserted decks at the foot of West 48th St. We would like to come aboard and shake your hands, pump them hard, one at a time, all 272 of you. Oh, how we would like to bring you some gifts, some food, some trinkets, anything to bring you the hospitality and admiration of Americans. But there are guards at the pier, McCarran's guards. You are sealed off from us. But only physically. We clasp your hands. We promise to change our land to a land which will welcome you and all free men.

As you sail down the harbor back to your native land from this hateful and inhospitable reception, you will pass the gift of your country to our's, the Statue of Liberty. Know that it too would not be permitted on our shores by McCarran. For it holds aloft a torch, not a gag.

Seamen of France, you are true to your country, to Lafayette, Voltaire, Hugo. May we be as true to our country, to Jefferson and Lincoln and Paine.

Never to Pat McCarran!

Touching on Several Topics . . .

THE ONLY Negro umpire in organized baseball is Emmett Ashford, who has worked a year and a half in the Southwest-International League, composed mainly of Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico border towns.

The 37-year-old Los Angeles resident started his umpiring in a municipal league in L.A. He asked Les Powers, president of the Southwest-International, for a chance, based on his reputation as one of the best umps on the Pacific Coast, and got a two months trial in '51.

He made his debut in Mexicali, south of the border, and was hailed by the crowds who were conscious of his pioneering role in American baseball. He made good with a bang. In 1952 he was taken on by the Arizona-Texas League. One of his first assignments was in El Paso. There were taunting remarks from some "fans," he reports, but after the game many came over to tell him how well he had controlled the game and that he belonged in a higher classification.

Next step for Ashford may be the Pacific Coast League, one of the three top minors. And the first step for leagues all over the land, and for the official umpire training schools is to give trials to Negro as well as white umpires.

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PIRATES ARE reported to have the inside track on the O'Brien twins of South Amboy, right now a couple of senior basketball sensations for Seattle University. The speedy 5-9 brothers may start right with Hollywood next June after graduation. Pirates must be dreaming of another Waner brother combination in the making. . . .

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CULTURE DEP'T: From the advertisement for the picture "My Cousin Rachel," opening Christmas week (with illustration to match): "Her lips burned with a tremulous unspoken desire and her beauty melted a man like the flame on a candle. . . . KISS HER! whispered his heart. . . . KILL HER! cried his brain!" The Hollywood Ten is blacklisted. McCarran is happy. Hollywood culture marches on.

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ACCORDING TO a couple of enthusiastic Flatbush informants, Brooklyn will have the best high school basketball team in the city just as it had the best football team. In football it was Lafayette, in basketball, say they, it is Erasmus. Any contrary notions? . . .?

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QUESTION DEP'T: "Dear Lester Rodney," writes G. of San Souci, Michigan, "Can you tell me from what game the expression 'behind the eight ball' comes from. I know what it means to be born with two strikes on a person or to be up a certain crick without a paddle, but how about the 8 ball?"

The origin of this remark is one of the many variants of pool in which you have to pocket the balls in numerical rotation but are specially penalized if you knock the 8 ball in at any time. So being "behind the 8 ball" meant a very bad position.

There is one more thing that ought to be said. Apart from the origin of this phrase, it should be noted that the expression "eight ball" has come to be used by racists as a contemptuous white supremacist phrase. The ball with 8 on it is the black ball. The fascist-minded writer Paul Gallico, for example, in his book "Farewell to Sports" titled a chapter on Negro athletes "Eight Ball."

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THANKS FOR money still coming in to the paper's fund drive Friends in Washington Heights, $30; Harold I. of Brooklyn,

(Continued on Page 8)

Detroit Unions Put FEP Question To Corporations

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO and the auto union, has called on all local union presidents to ask corporations for a letter of intent on discrimination in hiring of Negro men and women.

Reuther made the proposal to a recent meeting of 150 FEP directors and local union presidents.

He called specific attention to the need to fight discrimination as it particularly affects Negro women. Negro women, he told the delegates, are victims of double discrimination, because they are Negro and because they are women.

Reuther instructed the local union leaders that if a corporation or company will not furnish a letter of intent on discrimination in hiring then he should be notified and will move in on the situation.

Reuther called the meeting to jack up efforts by locals behind his new program for FEPC and fighting discrimination.

In reply to a question at the meeting, Reuther said he would not put the UAW Fair Practices model clause into the negotiations for readjustments with Ford, GM and Chrysler. Ford Local 600, Dodge Local 3 and Chevy Local 659 had all passed motions asking this be done.

DeSoto Metal Shop Walkout Hits Speedup; Local Bares Co. Bias on Negroes, Women

DETROIT.—The militant metal shop at DeSoto's Warren Ave. plant refuse to go along with the company's speedup policies. Chrysler DeSoto management on the new 1953 model wants the workers who turned out 45 jobs to now do 60 jobs.

Also the company is asking one man to do three men's work on the '53 model. The workers in the metal shop took off recently and went to the union hall, telling management when they got a standard of work agreed to then they would return.

DeSoto Local 227 UAW, in a leaflet is charging the company with outright discrimination in relation to rehiring of Negro women. The union leaflet charges:

1. Within the last seven weeks, DeSoto has hired 1,200 women and of this number less than 100 were Negro.

2. They refused to rehire former female employes that worked at DeSoto during 1943, 1944, 1945 period. The local has been contacted by over 100 of these women.

TWU OFFERS SUBWAY PLAN IN CASE OF BUS STRIKE

Officials of the CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday offered Mayor Vincent M. Impellitteri a "specific plan" for operating the city's subways in the event of a New Year's Day bus strike.

Michael Quill, head of the TWU, and Matthew Guinan, head of TWU's Local 100, made the statement in a telegram to Impellitteri.

The Mayor has called emergency session of the Board of Estimate for today on the bus dispute.

"Since the strike will throw a tremendous burden on the subway system," the TWU statement said, "we want to discuss with you and the Board of Estimate measures to prevent a complete breakdown of the subways during the bus strike.

"In this connection, we have a specific plan to present to you."

"The TWU has done everything in its power to avoid this strike," they said. "We cannot and will not accept any compromise of our demands for the 40-hour work week which the city and all enlightened employers have already given their employes."

Asks DeGaullist To Be Premier

PARIS, Dec. 25.—President Vincent Auriol today asked Jacques Soustelle, a leader of Gen. Charles DeDGaulle's right wing RPF party, to try to form a government.

Angry L. A. Auto Workers Turn the Speedup Tables

Chrysler workers in Los Angeles figured out an answer to the company's slavedriving game. For several weeks supervision in the machine shop had been violating union provisions covering seniority and working conditions. Several of the foremen were imported from Eastern Chrysler operations. They were intent on running things the way they'd done it elsewhere.

Complaints of the workers pointed mainly at one particular foreman. He required operations to continue up to quitting time, allowing no cleanup time, or opportunity to put the tools away.

He allowed no time to leave the department for any reason during the last 30 minutes before the whistle. He allowed no eating or drinking of coffee on the job—a concession long established in Chrysler, the union having won it years ago by simply doing it.

His foreman's desk was placed so that all employees worked with their backs to him subject to his snooping gaze at all times.

At a union meeting to handle this problem a strategy was worked out.

Next day the entire department broke out coffee and sandwiches simultaneously—had a litle picnic on the job. Also all the workers turned around their bench operations, so that they faced the foreman. All day long they glared at him, no move he made escaped them.

At quitting time everyone worked till the whistle, then to a man threw down their tools and walked out. Some machines were left running. When the foremen screamed, workers replied, "We're on our own time, you shut them off."

Next morning the union was notified that all departments would be given adequate time for cleanup before the whistle. The foreman who started the ruckus, resigned his job—by request.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

$14; Friends in Bedford with a request for some coverage of Soviet chess doings, $25; SS of Queens, $5; Dotty and Emery of Queens, $3; A.F. of New York, $20; RL of the Bronx for another $1 and PRN for the 19th dollar bill he has sent to the paper during the drive. And George of Jamaica for $5 with the note: "I do not regularly read your paper, but sometimes see it. Your column on Archie Moore winning the championship was the finest and most true sports article I have ever read and I am happy to contribute to such a newspaper."

Previously acknowledged here: $2,476.43. Today—$104. Total sent this way—$2,580.43.

And a happy and peaceful New Years to all. Let's get more readers in '53.

Philadelphia Voters Send Letter

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Pointing to the "tragic miscarriage of justice" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Independent Voters' League of Germantown and Chestnut, which represents "citizens of all political parties united to secure good government," has appealed to President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The Voters' League, which is headed by Dorothy M. Wolff, includes Rabbi Elias Charry, Rev. J. Quinton Jackson and the Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes on its executive board.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE BELA BARTOK Arts Association presents an exhibition of Hungarian Folk Arts and Photography Dec. 13 to 30—137 W. 52nd St.—2-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. Closed Dec. 24. Open Dec. 25.

CLUB CINEMA presents first New York showing in a decade. "Baltic Deputy." Director A. Zorkhi and Joseph Heifetz with Russia's greatest actor, Nicolai Cherkassov. "Cinema at its finest"—New York Times. "Penetrating and revealing; a superb motion picture"—New York Tribune. Friday, Saturday and Sunday continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members. $1.25 for non-members.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents first New York showing in a decade. "Baltic Deputy." Director A. Zorkhi and Joseph Heifetz with Russia's greatest actor, Nicolai Cherkassov. "Cinema at its finest"—New York Times. "Penetrating and revealing; a superb motion picture"—New York Tribune. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members. $1.25 for non-members.

Saturday Brooklyn

COME TO BRIGHTON Sat. Dec. 27th 8:30 p.m. for a grand concert featuring Nadine Brewer, soprano; Lucy Brown, pianist, Sergei Matusevitch; Hesh Bernardi. Adm. $1 in advance; $1.25 at door. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Proceeds to Daily Worker.

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New Jersey

FOR A GALA New Year's Weekend join your friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, sports, and noisemakers and hats, too. $20 covers your whole week-end from Wed. night till Sunday. Information, reservations; Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. TE 8-2100.

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Pianist
Abner Berry
Sergei Matusevitch
Hesh Bernardi
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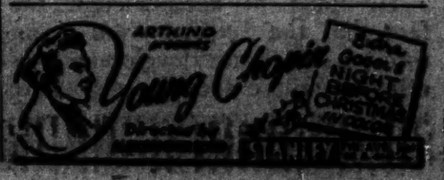
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